The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 35. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL $150,000.
JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES, and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	550,000
Merchants	350,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania	500,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a.	630,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" " six months "	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.
WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the child-nature, or that the faith and ingenuousness of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences.

SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

B. R. HAYHURST.
May 17, 1867-4m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars.

JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.

[my17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
my11'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*") purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future.

GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,
[THE UPPER HOUSE,]
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

JOHN SNYDER.
Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,
consisting of
SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS
SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,
LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.
☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.
Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction.

WM. REMLEY.
Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests.

[apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
15 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.
May 10, 1867-1y.

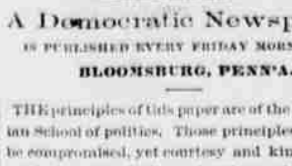
To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price (and with the same article), as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. B. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	11,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by
CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan1'67.

J. B. ROBISON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [my2'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,
CABINET MAKER,
AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,
SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,
WINDOW FRAMES, &C.
MAIN STREET,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,
PRACTICAL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,
Main Street, near the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Constantly on hand a fine assortment of
AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,
Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles
Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.
☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

FAITHFUL TO THE SQUARE.

BY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

NEVER slight a hailing brother,
Be it blue or gray they wear;
Never ask his creed or country,
So he's Faithful to the Square!
Only sure he's true and faithful
To the solemn vows he swore,
And then a generous hand extend him,
As in peaceful days of yore.
Chorus—Only sure he's true and faithful, etc.

Sad the strife and fearful, brother—
Almost hopeless seems the end;
Some have felt its utmost horrors
In the loss of home and friends.
Yet the fire and shot have left us
Even stronger than we were,
And on this day Freemasons conquer,
Faithful, Faithful to the Square!
Chorus—Yet the fire and shot have left us, etc.

When sweet Peace shall bless us, Brother,
And the fire and shot have ceased,
Oh we'll strive not to remember,
All the cruel things have passed;
But there's one thing we'll forget not,
While a memory we bear—
It is the Sacred Tie so cherished
By the Brothers of the Square!
Chorus—But there's one thing we'll forget not, etc.

Miscellaneous.

SCIENCE OF NOSES.

TURNING over an old book the other day, we found a set of rules for discovering people's characters, by the length and formation of their noses. This art has been forgotten in inventions of later times. It is simple in its application, and comprehensive to the meanest understanding. Its chief advantage, however, is that—whereas the bumps on a man's head are hidden beneath his hair or wig, and the worse qualities they indicate, the less will he permit them to be examined—here, on the contrary, the index of his character is precisely the most prominent feature of his face. It would seem as if nature had taken this preaution in order to render hypocrisy unavailable. A person might endeavor, no doubt, to keep the world in the dark by merely putting the handkerchief to his nose, like a chicken that thrusts its head into a corner and fancies itself invisible. But in a case of this studied concealment, it would not be uncharitable to conclude, that he was characterised by such an atrocious nose as would affright mankind to look upon. Without further preface we should favor our readers with the elements of of the science, beseeching them not only to study their neighbors' noses, but to glance in the looking-glass at their own.

A nose long, slender, and small, denotes a person audacious, testy, hasty, peevish, credulous, irresolute. Not a very amiable nose this; next better.

A nose long and declining downwards over the upper lip, signifies a person sagacious, secret, serviceable, true to his friend, honest and fair in his dealing." This, methinks, is not a very pretty nose to look at. We fear that some of our readers would prefer a better shaped one, even with worse indications.

A nose sharp in the end, and of middling proportion, denotes a person conceited, unsuitable, contentious, irritable, scornful, cunning, malicious, but with a good memory. Doubtless, a good memory is a desirable thing enough; but it will hardly make amends for so many evil attributes as are here enumerated—especially as, when combined with malice, the possessor will be likely to remember an old grudge.

A nose broad, crooked in the upper part, long, and grosser than ordinary, marks a person bold, proud, fierce, tenacious, envious, covetous, luxurious, deceitful, vain-glorious, perfidious and a scold. We would flee from this nose, as far as we could see it with a telescope.

A nose large in the middle, and growing less towards the upper part, is a sign of a person invariable, luxurious, nice in his language, and of a churlish disposition. This, we presume, is the sort of nose that its owner is addicted to turning up, when matters do not happen to suit his fancy.

A nose long, and very thick, denotes a person very greedy, convetous, simple in good things and witty in evil, frowning, dissembling, and much more ignorant than he would be reported to be. Whoever has a nose of this pattern, we advise him never to go abroad without clapping his handkerchief to it as if it were bleeding.

A nose unusually elevated in the middle, like the arch of a bridge, marks a person lying, idle, inconstant, luxurious, credulous, importunate, ready-witted, a gross liver, and irreligious. Mercy on us! are there no good noses in the list? For our own part, if we were not already provided, we had about as lieve do without a nose as make a shift with any such wicked snouts as these.

A nose indifferently long, and small in the middle, signifies a person bold, rational, honest, soon angry, but soon pleased. As noses go this is worth any money. It is not to be sneezed at.

A nose somewhat hairy at the end, bigger than ordinary, but small were it joins the forehead, denotes a person of good disposition, but too easily deceived. Supposing this to be a lady's nose, we should feel no sort of inclination to take advantage of her easy nature. It seems to be a good, honest nose, but a very hideous one.

A nose every way very big, very long, and with wide nostrils, denotes a person more weak than wise—fallacious, subtle, contentious, luxurious, vainglorious, envious, and impertinently curious. Whenever we meet the nose, we shall hardly refrain from giving it a tweak.

A nose conveniently big, and reasonably straight, denotes a person peaceful, meek, faithful, laborious, diligent, secret, and of a good intellect. Oh, happy nose! Mayest thou continually inhale the scent of roses! And may we, no long time hence, find such a nose on a fair lady's face.

◆

AN old lady inquired at one the railway stations what time the 7:45 train would start, and was told at a quarter to eight. "Bless me!" she exclaimed, "you are always changing the time on this line."

A CIRCUS IN A TEMPEST.

A CIRCUS exhibited at Dubuque, Iowa one evening last week to about seven hundred people. All went well till eight o'clock, when one of the richest performances ever witnessed commenced. The local paper describes it as follows:

At this hour one of the finest rain storms that ever wet the earth since the deluge began. In two minutes the canvas was saturated, and the rain poured as freely upon those inside the tent as it did upon the stones in the street. The water rushed down the Third street gutters in torrents, and poured upon the low ground occupied by the circus like a flood. In five minutes there was six inches of water covering the earth there. People thought such a shower would spend itself, and waited for it to stop.

In fifteen minutes there was at least two feet of water on the premises. Then the ladies present thought it best to start for home. And such a start! Talk about the Black Crook! And tumbling! This is the way they did it. A gentleman would take a lady in his arms and start for the door. This couple would collide with other couples; down would a fair one and a stern one go in the water, amidst screams of the drowning ones, and yells of laughter from spectators. The luckless fallen ones would arise, as black with mud as water stirred in black muck could make them. And as to skirts! nobody seemed to care whether skirts were gathered as high as their waists, or thrown over their heads.

Two ladies deliberately took off their shoes and stockings, and "gathering their garments high," started for land. They waded and stumbled toward the door, and the way the cheers went up from the crowd was stunning; they drowned the loud thunder. At one time there was such a mixture of tumble-downs in the water that it was hard to tell who were women and who were men, save by an occasional bearded face that appeared above the floating calico. Nobody seemed mad—every body laughed until his or her sides ached.

The circus performance added interest to the scene. Just after the rain commenced they appeared, and began ground and lofty tumbling. The first one landed in a mud puddle and fell. With loud cheers the others followed suit. In less time than we are taking to tell this the water filled the ring. But the actors heeded it not. They turned handsprings somersaults, made cart wheels and walked on their hands, or attempted to, in the little lake, till their spangled tunics, their flesh-colored tights, their hands and faces, were all of one color—a dirty black. At each exercise the crowd cheered and the performers roared.

Amid such sights as these the crowd made their way through mud and water to the sidewalks west of Iowa street, better satisfied with their money's worth than any circus crowd ever was before.

◆

SENSIBLE.—At a social party one evening I met a fair young friend, scarcely eighteen, from one of the best seminaries in the State. In the course of the evening we chanced to be together with two or three newly married ladies—mutual friends, who playfully rallied my friend of the seminary respecting a 'beau.'

"I have none," she replied.

"Honestly? asked one.

"Yes, honestly, and I do not wish or intend to receive particular attention from any gentleman until I leave school."

"Why not?" I asked demurely.

"I will tell you," she answered, turning to me with great seriousness. "I think it diverts one's attention from lessons, to be thinking of, and writing to a special friend. The poorest scholars in school, each year, have been those who were "engaged." They were all the time thinking and talking of, and writing to their gentlemen, and as a consequence their lessons were never learned, and they took very little interest in school excercises. Of course they are minus of much they ought to know. I cannot help thinking that a girl ne ds a great deal of knowledge, in order to read character correctly, so that she may judge wisely in so important a matter as matrimony."

"Ah! I guess she is opposed to marrying," laughed one.

"Not at all. I hope to have an excellent husband some day, and I want to know enough to be an excellent wife, you see. Time enough for me a year or two hence. My education is the business in hand now."

Sensible girl! School days are indeed too precious, too important, to be trifled away in vain thoughts of vain men.—*E. C. C. Stevens.*

◆

FRANKLIN ON WAR.—Benjamin Franklin was a staunch opposer of war. "If Statesmen," said he "were more accustomed to calculation, wars would be much less frequent. Canada might have been purchased from France for the tenth part of the money England spent in the conquest of it; and if, instead of fighting us for the power to tax us, she had kept us in good humor by allowing us to dispose of our own money, and giving us now and then some of her own by way of donations to colleges or hospitals, for cutting canals, or fortifying ports, she might easily have drawn from us much more by occasional voluntary grants and contributions than ever she could by taxes. Sensible people will give a bucket or two of water to a dry pump, in order to get from it afterwards all they want.

"After much occasion to consider the folly and mischiefs of a state of warfare, and the little or no advantage obtained even by those nations which have conducted it with the most success, I have been apt to think *there has never been nor ever will be, any such thing as a good war or a bad peace.* All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other. We daily make great improvements in natural philosophy; there is one I wish to see in moral—the discovery of a *plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another' throats.*"

MAN AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

IT was formerly supposed that the relish with which certain savage tribes ate their enemies arose from the gratification of the passion of revenge. Within the last few years, however, it has been clearly shown that some of the barbarian man-eaters are really fond of human flesh for its own sake—that they enjoy it as a civilized epicure enjoys turtle-soup or venison. Your Feejee Islander, now, thinks the greatest praise he can bestow upon any edible is to say that it is, "as tender as dead man." The Feejeeans have plenty of provisions; but they consider "long pigs"—their pleasant name for human flesh—much finer than pork, beef, or mutton. A modern traveler tells us that one of these chiefs—the head man of the Raki-Raki—is said, in course of his luxurious life, to have eaten nine hundred persons! It is also stated that your Feejeean, as a rule, relishes his "long pig" most when it has been roasted alive! The New Zealanders, on the other hand, do not consider man's flesh as a delicacy, but eat dead heroes and "wise men" (whether they have been friends or enemies makes no difference), with the idea that they imbibe the valor and intellectual qualities of the deceased during the process. The "noble savage" of Terra del Fuego never eats any of his own people except when other meat is remarkably scarce, although always ready "to take in" the shipwrecked stranger. In severe winters, if we are to believe Admiral Fitzroy, the Terra del Fuegons, "when they can obtain no other food, take the oldest woman of their party, hold her head over a thick smoke made by burning green wood, and pinching her throat, choke her," after which she is served up to her friends. The barbarians, on being asked why they did not eat their dogs instead of their old ladies, naively answered that their dogs caught otters but that their venerable grandmothers and aunts did not. Probably the majority of even the lowest order of savages prefer fish and yams to human flesh; but it is nevertheless true that there are several tribes in Australasia, Africa and the South Sea Islands that actually hanker after it. There is some consolation, however, in the assurance given us by travelers that most of these anthropohagi prefer colored persons to Caucasians as table-luxuries. This fact is certainly encouraging to the missionary interest; but then there are indiscriminate feeders among savages as well as among the civilized races, so that now and then a missionary suffers.

◆

JOSH BILLINGS ON GONGS.—Josh Billings relateth his first experience with the gong thusly: I never can eradicate holl from mi memory the sound ov the furst gong I ever herd. I was setting on the front step of the tavern in the sitty of Bufferlo, pensively smokin. The sun was goin to bed, and the hevins for an hour was blushin at the performance. The Ery Kanal, with its golden waters, was on its way to Albany, and I was perusin the line boats a flotin by, an thinkin ov Italy (wher I use to live) and her gondolers and gallus wimmin. I wanted to klime, I felt grate, I actually grew. There are things in this life tu big tu be trifled with; there are times when a man brakes luce from hisself, when he sees sperrits, when he kin almost tuch the mune, and feels as tho he kud fill both his hands with the stars of hevin, and almost sware he was a bank president. That's what ailed me. But the Korse ov tru luv never did run smoothe, (this is Shakspere's epinyun too). Just as I was duing my best—dummer, dummer, spat, bang, beller, crash, roar, ram, dummer, dummer, whang, rip, rare, rally, dummer, dummer, dum—with a tremenjus jump I struck the center ov the sidewalk, with anuther I kleared the gutter, and with another I stood in the middle of the street, snorting like an Indian pony at a band of musick. I gazed in wild despare at the tavern stand, mi hart swelled up as big as a out-door oven, mi teeth was as luce as a string of bedes. I thot all ov the crockery in the tavern had fell down. I thot ov fenomenens. I thot of Gabrel and his horn. I was jest on the point of thinkin of somethin else when the landlord kum out to the frunt stupe ov the tavern, holden by a string the bottum ov a old brass kittle. He kawled me gently with his hand. I went slola and slola up tu him, he kammed mi feres, he said it was a gong, I saw the kussed thing, he said supper was reddy, he axed me ef I wud hav black or green tee, and I sed I wud.

◆

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—The Springfield *Republican* is responsible for the following:

Come here, George, I wish to examine you in punctuation. What's that?

George—That! that's a comma.

Mistress—Right; now what's that?

George—Ah! now you've got me where my hair's short; I dun kno.

Mistress—George, I do not wish you to use any slang phrases here. When you are unable to give correct replies, say so, but do not repeat such phrases as that which you have just used. Now, what's that?

George—I dun kno.

Mistress—Don't know what that is? Why that's a period.

George—(Looking critically at the point in question.) Ha! ha! ha! Now I've got you where your hair *is short; that ain't nothin' only a fly-dirt!*

Mistress—(Re-examining critically.) George, you are dismissed.

◆

PEPPER.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach; red pepper does not, it excites, but does not irritate: consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food.

Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food; but to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is manifold more healthy to use cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named, as it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.

A GOOD PRACTICAL JOKE.

OUT west there lived two young fellows who painted signs for a livelihood. On a certain occasion one of the painters had some out door work to attend to, and left the shop in charge of his partner and a boy employed to grind paints. During his absence, to gratify a whim, the partner painted the boy so as to represent a large gash upon his forehead, and a cut over his eye. He bespattered the floor with red paint, clotted the boy's hair and made him lie down in the corner, after which he painted a great dash on his own cheek, bared his bosom, discarded his dress, dipped a long-bladed knife into the red paint pot, and patiently awaited the coming of his partner: Directly afterwards he heard him at the door, and then the performance commenced. The partner looked in at the door, and saw the boy prostrate on the floor, groaning and crying murder; chairs, benches, tables, jugs and paint pots being strewed around the room in dire confusion, while the murderous looking partner, with the red knife in his uplifted hand was running through the room uttering wild and incoherent expressions.

It was evident to the partner at the door that his partner had killed the boy. Swift as lightning he fled from the horrible scene to obtain assistance, and a number of friends were immediately mustered, and repaired to the scene of the supposed tragedy. The crowd augmented as it neared the shop; and in walked the whole posse; but in the meantime everything had been set to rights; the boy was without a mark of any kind, the room in perfect order, no marks of blood perceptible; and the man, who was engaged in lettering a sign declared his utter ignorance of what the partner alleged to have occurred. The company left, hinting to one another that the man who had seen the sight must be a little touched in the head, or suffering from illusions caused by a too free use of ardent spirits.

◆

A MAN IN A SACK AND A MAD BULL COMING.—Three or four citizens of Peekskill, says an exchange, made a very narrow escape from a perilous situation a few days ago. They belonged to the sporting persuasion, and wished to know exactly what time could be made by a man sewed up in a sack, and to secure a basis of safe betting they repaired to a distant field of a wealthy citizen, and just as they had got a young man sewed up in a sack they heard a rumbling noise in the distance. They took it for distant thunder; but looking westward one of them saw dust and turf flying high in the air, as if lifted by a tempest; and in a moment more, a mad bull, roaring and pawing the sod, came tearing down in the direction of the company of sports. One of the men, tall, well formed, athletic, and spunky, seized a rail and went out to meet the adversary; another took to his heels and made the tallest time on record; another ascended the nearest tree, our informant says, feet formost, and the poor fellow sewed up in the sack, partaking of the fears of his flying comrads fell to the ground and rolled to the barway, but could not go further. But the bull, awed by the bold front and flashing eyes of the man of pluck, muscle and rail, ceased his frightful demonstrations and became as placid as a lamb, and the whole party, to their infinite joy, came off without a scratch.

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NEW RULES—*Notice to Base Ball Players.*—The Tyrolean Base Ball club of Harrisburg having become demoralized by the recent contest, has adopted the following rules, which they recommend to the fraternity everywhere:

1. No one weighing over three hundred pounds will be allowed to play.
2. Express wagons will be on hand to carry players from base to base.
3. No player will be allowed more than three men to help him to his home.
4. Any player occupying more than fifteen minutes in going from one base to another will be counted out.
5. Persons residing within half a mile of the ground are requested to close their shutters to prevent accidents.
6. Spectators are not allowed to be within twenty feet of the bat.
7. Owners of horses hitched within half a mile of the grounds must be responsible for all accidents that may occur to their "animiles."
8. Men without arms or legs cannot become members.
9. Players can stop for refreshments at each base, where a small bottle will be found. This bottle is sometimes called a *base vial.*
10. Hogs and cattle will not be allowed to pasture on the playing ground during the game.
11. Fielders will carry their vials with them, in order to avoid the necessity of coming in for drinks.
12. Scorers will not be allowed extra drinks on that score.

◆

THE following extract in regard to delinquent subscribers, we take from an exchange. It speaks the sentiments of the press generally, when it says:

"Except the cash system is exclusively adopted and rigorously observed, we know of no buisness whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because the subscribers are unwilling to pay, but it is principally owing to neglect. Each one imagines that because his years indebtedness comes to so small a sum the printer can not be much in want of that, without for a moment thinking that the fruits of his entire business are made up of exactly such little sums, and that the aggregate of all the subscribers is by no means an inconsiderable amount of money, and without which the publisher could not for a single month continue to issue his paper."

◆

CARD CALLS.—The following precise and plain prescription may be of interest to some of our lady readers who frequently go out to "make calls:"

"A plain card denotes a passing call; the lower right hand corner turned, a visit; left hand lower corner, condolence; right hand upper corner, business; left hand upper corner, adieu."

Religious Reading.

THE MAN WITH THE WITHERED HAND.

IT is a Sabbath morning; and its doors thrown open as the hour for prayer approaches, the synagogue begins to fill. Among those who enter is a man with a withered hand; and however others come, there is haste in his step, and high expectation seated on his brow. Blessed day, now is his chance to be healed. Jesus is in the neighborhood, and is sure to be at worship. Early there, likely the first, this crippled man, heeding nothing else, looking at none, talking with none, keeps his eye on the door—keenly observing all who enter, and often, as it opens and Christ appears not, disappointed. At length the feet of a group are heard; again the door opens; and the colour that flushes his face tells that the person has now come that he has come to meet. Nor is this all he can do and does. Observing where Jesus attended by his disciples sits, he rises, and elbowing the crowd aside without regard to their challenge or murmurs, pushes on to place himself before the Saviour,—right in his eye. All this he can do, and does, and more. Ordinarily concealing a deformity he was ashamed of, he now drops his robe, and exposing the poor unsightly hand in the hope that it may catch Christ's eye and move his pity, sits with looks fixed imploringly on our Lord. There was no need for him to speak. His eager looks, and the poor, bared, withered hand were touching prayers. Nor did these prayers wait long for an answer. The eye that never saw misery but to pity it, is at length turned on him; and Jesus says Stretch out thine hand! Strange command to others, perhaps also to himself as bidding him do the very thing he had no power to do. Still he tries it Again doing what he can, he makes an effort—and, Glory to God! bursting from his lips, succeeds. Virtue goes out of Christ. The shrunken hand instantly acquires a healthful color, and swells into its right proportions. In his joy the man shuts and opens it; moves the pliant fingers; and holds the miracle aloft to the gaze of a crowd dumb with astonishment. Give him a harp, and with that hand he would sweep its sounding strings to the praise of Jesus. Pattern to men who have souls to be saved, and hearts to cure, he did what he could—using all means within his power to obtain the blessing. And did people with equal eagerness repair to the church on Sabbath as he to the synagogue, to meet Jesus Christ, and with the same earnestness and the same faith lay out their sins and soul's sorrows before him, our Sabbaths would witness greater works than this—he who healed that withered hand healing withered hearts, and whether they required to be saved or sanctified, giving power to them that have no might.—*Dr. Guthrie.*

PREACHING.

AMONG the early Christians the modern style of preaching was reversed; the preacher generally delivered his exhortation in a sitting posture, while the congregation heard him standing. Chrysotom preached in this manner. Men wore their heads covered in the church, in the time of Elizabeth. The habit has been traced to the Hebrew Synagogue. Our Lord sat and disputed among the doctors in the Temple. Public expression of approval by the audience was made by tossing up their garments, or waving their plumes, in the time of Chrysotom and Jerome.

The old English name, Parson, is supposed to be a corruption of person, the person—by eminence. Fuller remarks that the Scriptures give four names to Christians, taken from the four cardinal graces: *saints*, for their holiness; *believers*, for their faith; *brethren*, for their love; *disciples*, for their knowledge.

The clergy were originally styled clerks, from the Norman custom of their judges being chosen from the sacred order. In the first century, they were distinguished by the titles of presbyter and bishops. Church music is supposed to have been first introduced by Gregory the Great, A. D., 602. Church steeples were originally parochial fortresses.

Sidney Smith thus defines the object of preaching: "It is constantly to remind mankind of what mankind is constantly forgetting; not to supply the defects of human intelligence, but to fortify the feebleness of human resolutions; to recall mankind from the bypaths where they turn, into the path of salvation which all know, but few tread."

"How comes it," demanded a Bishop of Garrick, "that I, in expounding divine doctrines, produce so little effect upon my congregation, while you can so easily rouse the passions of your auditors by the representation of fiction? The answer was short any pithy. "Because I recite falsehoods as if they were true, while you deliver truths as if they were fiction."

Robert Hall, even, admitted that he was tormented with the desire of preaching better than he did. He was for greater earnestness and zeal. It was said of Rowland Hill's preaching, that his ideas like Baxter's, came hot from the heart. This is effective preaching.

Chaucer portrays very felicitously the good pastor in the following lines:

He was a shepherd and no mercenary,
And though he holy was and virtuous,
He was to sinful men full piteous;
His words were strong, but not with anger fraught;
A love benignant he discreetly taught.
To draw mankind to heaven by gentleness
And good example, was his business.

"A good preacher," observes an old writer, "is one who makes all his hearers feel—not one who merely gratifies the learned or awakes the idle." He has been compared to to the English verb, to be, to do, and to suffer.

◆

THAT was a beautiful idea in the mind of the little girl, who, on beholding a rose-bud, on the topmost stem of which the oldest rose was fading, whilst below and around it three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms at once, earnestly exclaimed to her brother: "See, William, those little buds have just awakened in time to kiss their mother before she dies."

NEWS ITEMS.

☞ General Pillow has at last been "in the field" to some purpose. He estimates his corn crop this year at 200,000 bushels.

☞ Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter to the Radicals of Pennsylvania that they may be in danger of defeat in October "through apathy." He means through Democracy.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ The expense for registration in Arkansas is estimated at $800,000. On that basis the entire cost of registration in the South will be fifteen millions.

☞ A wedding in Arkansas between a divorced woman of thirty-nine and a youth of nineteen took place at the house of the bride's former husband, who is said to have been in the highest spirits.

☞ Stickly, a Waterloo veteran, now seventy-seven years old, still lives in England, and has three wives, and ten children by each wife. Such is the force of perseverance.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. Streeter, of Jackson, Michigan, have a child twelve days old, weighing only one and a half pounds, alive and healthy. A common finger ring could be slipped with ease over its arm to the shoulder.

☞ A new horse distemper has appeared in New Jersey, which causes the death of its victims in one or two days. The disease baffles the skill of all the veterinary surgeons.

☞ The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand about as follows: Senate—Democrats, 23; Radicals, 9; third party, 1. In the House there will be 85 Democrats and 11 Radicals; third party, 4.

☞ A Catholic priest, the Rev. M. M. Marco, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, while on his recent visit to the Paris Exposition, received as a special present from the Empress Eugenie a solid gold chalice, twenty-one inches in height, and most elaborately and curiously ornamented.

☞ One Hunter, a young man, killed his mother at Chillicothe, Ohio, by throwing a stone which brained her, while she was beseeching him to come out of a rum shop, where he was drinking with his companions.

☞ Horace Greeley says, "Great as Grant is, he cannot carry our banner unless he wears our uniform." The imaginative reader is respectfully requested to call up the picture General Grant would present were he to parade on Pennsylvania avenue in Horace Greeley's uniform.—*N. Y. World.*

☞ The returns from Kentucky improve as they officially come in. In 103 counties, Helm, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 58,000 over Barnes, Radical; 74,000 over Kinkead, Independent; and about 43,000 over both. Well done!

☞ The Louisville *Journal* furnishes our people with a ray of sunshine for the future as applicable to the action of our State Convention:

> Michigan has decided, through her Convention, to admit negroes to suffrage. Any change in that Radical State must be for the better. A negro Senator from Michigan would be a great improvement over the blood letter Chandler.

True enough, there is never any great loss without some small gain.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞ A negro girl, about eighteen years old, named Arabella Dormile, and residing near Camp Schofield, was arrested yesterday by officer Dinguid, of the city police, charged with throwing her new-born babe into a pen of hogs, by whom it was devoured. The girl confessed the brutal deed, and says that she made way with her infant because she did not care to undergo the trouble and bear the expense of raising it.—*Lynchburg News.*

☞ It is reliably rumored that the agriculturists have agreed together, in anticipation of an enormous crop of wheat this fall, to prevent, by combination, a decline less than $2 a bushel for wheat and $10 per barrel for flour. The fact that such an understanding is thought necessary argues most favorably for the prospects of an abundant harvest.

☞ Mr. Plumb, Secretary of Legation to Mexico, having received authority and instructions from the State Department to represent the United States Government at that Court, left Washington on Monday *en route* to enter upon his official duties. The recent commission of Mr. Otterburg to act as United States representative in Mexico is canceled and Mr. Plumb succeeds him with powers in the nature of Charge d' Affaires.

☞ The Tenure of Office law has had an unexpected result, which we hardly know whether to call deplorable or comical. A Postmaster was suspended for defalcation; the Senate rejected the person nominated as his successor; and under the law the delinquent was reinstated. In communicating to him this amazing result, the Postmaster-General politely requested him "as a favor to the Department, to use as little of the money of the Government and make as few false entries as possible." It is not said whether there is any legal punishment for stealing in the State wherein this gentleman lives.

☞ The Butlerite papers which have been lately threatening to fall foul of Grant, in case he assumed the duties of Secretary of War, as Stanton's successor, will now doubtless make good their threats. In fact several exchanges which we received last night from adjacent cities, showed that the war is already opened upon Grant, and he is warned that he will now and henceforth receive his full share of the odium which has hitherto been the almost exclusive property of President Johnson. As Grant was fully warned of his perils before he assumed the duties of his new post, it seems that he does not fear them, or else expects to overcome them by the style in which he administers the affairs of his department.

☞ The London *Saturday Review* has been warning this country of the danger to freedom from the extension of military power. It cautions us that familiarity with the exercise of despotic power produces indifference to all restrictions of law and of tradition; and it adds that "the Americans are mistaken if they believe that revolutionary absolutism in the government of the conquered States will be found compatible with the maintenance of orderly freedom in the North." We quite agree with our English contemporary in these opinions. We believe that the only safety to the country lies in the fact that the military governments in the South are necessarily limited in their duration. Were they to last ten years, we would not give a fip for liberty in any part of America.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries: and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUDGE ELWELL authorizes us to announce, that owing to indisposition, and under advice of his physician, the *Civil List is continued.*

A Criminal Court will be held. Juries, witnesses and parties under recognizance will be required to be present.

THE COMING ELECTION.

THE election returns for the last few years in the State of Pennsylvania have shown the Democracy to be in a considerable minority. It is evident, if we are to succeed this fall, that we must have large accessions to our vote. Those additional votes must come from somewhere, and that too, from men who for some years have been voting against us. Intense Radicals, who believe in Stevens and Sumner, and the political equality of the negro, like P. John, for example, will vote with that dynasty to the bitter end. Of such as they, nothing good whatever is to be expected.

But there are thousands of men in the State who do not agree with these Radicals and amalgamationists; and who are naturally inclined to vote with the party of law and order, with the party of the Constitution, in point of fact with the white man's party.

What then is the point of wisdom? Shall we conduct the campaign in such a manner as to drive off these voters whose proclivities are towards the Democracy; or shall they not rather be permitted to swell the ranks of that good old party, whose Statesmen conducted the affairs of the Government from its foundation, and whose retirement from power has left in upon us radicalism, negroism and all their attendant horrors.

Vinegar never catches flies, nor do vituperation, misrepresentation and abuse make votes for the party which adopts such a line of policy. Men of that kind are a positive drag on a party. They have not even the wisdom to learn from our opponents. Shall we be less wise than they, and fail, when we have on our side, truth, justice, law and the popular feeling?

We cannot fail if we let these sentiments do their perfect work, and give to those honorable men who are tired of radicalism and misrule, such reception and welcome as they, and the glorious cause we are laboring in, deserves.

THE WHISKY TAX.

WE are not about to complain of the tax upon whisky, nor of the amount of the tax per gallon; but of the unnecessarily offensive and expensive manner of levying it. The truth is, that upon this question, the majority of Congress is in the hands of the large Distillers. How many barrels of whisky, or how many thousand dollars they are paid for this legislation we do not pretend to guess; but it is apparent that the law was made to favor the large operator, and tax out of existence the small one. Thus in those extensive Western establishments, a matter of five dollars a day, paid to a government spy is of no account; but with other incidentals eats up the entire profits of a small one.

The mode, too, is exceedingly offensive in itself, but can be made much more so by the person holding the petty office. All this could be avoided with the greatest ease, and at a saving of all expense and offense, both in the government and the distiller.

Instead of having a spy at each distillery, let there be appointed in each district one experienced distiller, whose business it shall be to examine and test the capacity of each establishment. Then let the distiller be assessed monthly, for the full number of gallons he is able to manufacture. If he does not run as many as he can, that is his own fault, and he loses thereby, but the loss will not be heavy and is not likely to occur twice. Money will be made and saved by the government, for those small manufacturers will be able to go on, who are now taxed out of existence.

It is true a lot of loungers will thereby be obliged to *earn* instead of *spying* out their living, but every body else will be satisfied.

* * *

WE observe with a great deal of satisfaction the attention bestowed on Senator Buckalew's great speech entitled "Cumulative Voting." Though some of "the minor Republican journals" speak slightingly of it, the leading papers of both parties endorse it in the highest terms, and the attention of all America has been turned to this important subject. Horace Greeley made a motion in the New York Constitutional Convention to have the system adopted there, and the Parliament of Great Britain has introduced the measure into all the districts which elect three members. It is a fact of which our people may well be proud that Senator Buckalew's speech had an important effect in the passage of the bill through the House of Commons. The London *Times* and other leading English papers have published and favorably commented on the speech, and by the late mails we observe that one member of Parliament has got 3,000 copies printed to circulate in Great Brittain. As we have mailed it to all our readers, they must, of course, have read it.

* * *

NOTICE.—The Democratic Standing Committee of Columbia County is requested to meet at the Recorder's Office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 9th, at one o'clock P.M. A full attendance is desired.

To C. B. M'HENRY, GEO. W. UTT,
J. C. WENNER, R. J. MILLARD,
J. P. HANNON, JOHN G. QUICK,
E. J. ALBERTSON.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman.

* * *

THE Equal Rights (colored) League, which met in Reading lately, endorsed P. John's candidate for the Supreme Bench. If elected he is expected to decide that under the Civil Rights Bill negroes can vote in Pennsylvania. People who are opposed to negro voting, will support Hon. George Sharswood.

THE $325,000 ADDITIONAL STATE TAX.

THE Radical officers at Harrisburg, have made a bold effort to replenish the Treasury, and one, as we think, by no means justifiable by any law or usage.

A year or two ago, the Radical Legislature repealed the State tax on real estate, and left the tax on personal property, about $300,000, stand. The Geary organ at Harrisburg frankly admits that the tax on personal property may not be necessary, and certainly it is not, but because the Legislature last winter, wisely or unwisely, neglected to pass the bill proposed by the State Treasurer, to apportion that amount among the several counties of the Commonwealth, therefore these officers gravely undertake to increase the valuation on personal property to such an extent over and above the valuation of the township assessors as to raise $625,000! Now, what reason was there for this arbitrary addition of $325,000 to the State tax.

For the last year or two there has been on an average nearly three millions in the Treasury of the State, and when we remember the rich drippings that fall from so large an amount, which cannot be less than $60,000 per annum in addition to legal salaries, we can hardly wonder that there should be some zeal on the part of the officers to collect taxes.

Perhaps also when these Radical officers found that the State sustained an annual loss of over $300,000 by reason of borrowing $23,000,000 at six per cent., exempt from taxation, to pay off a tax loan of a similar amount, at five per cent., they concluded to resort to this mode of proceeding to make it up.

Whatever may be the reason given for this gross outrage upon the tax-payers, it cannot relieve the Radicals from the charge of having repealed the State tax on real estate only with a view to deceive and humbug the people.

Had the Democratic party remained in power, the State tax on real and personal property, would have been repealed years ago, and the State debt reduced $5,000,000 below what it is.

BOOK NOTICES.

DICKENS, WORKS are published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 459 Broome street, New York, in three different styles.

The "Household Edition" in 53 volumes, at $1.25 per volume, illustrated and bound in green vellum cloth.

The "Riverside Edition" in 26 volumes, at $2.50 per volume, crown octavo, containing all the English and American illustrations, and being, perhaps, the handsomest edition ever issued from the press.

The "Globe Editon" in 13 volumes, at $1.50 per volume, with Gilbert & Darley's illustrations, sixteen mo. in size, on fine paper, and in large, clear, long primer type. People who desire to take care of their eyes will buy the "Globe Edition," issued at the rate of a novel per month.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE.—This favorite of the ladies is before us, and well sustains its reputation as one of the leading Magazines in the country. The steel engraving represents "A Rustic Scene," and is true to nature. The fashion plates are full and complete, as well as the numerous "designs" for ladies. Of course the literary contents are of the most interesting character as they always are. Terms $2.00 per annum. Address Louis A. Godey, Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We have received Peterson for September, and regard it as surpassing the most of its predecessors. The steel engraving represents some boys, with pantaloons rolled up, wading after a boat which has upturned. The other plates in the Magazine are well designed, and well executed. The reading matter is entertaining, and in fact is eagerly sought after by both sexes. Terms $2.00 per annum. Address C. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Phila.

THE new Illustrated Weekly, "The Pen and Pencil," No. 4 comes to hand much improved. It must prove a success. The principle upon which it is started is entirely different from the ordinary gift enterprises, 10cts may secure $10,000. Sold by all Newsdealers. T. R. Dawley & Co., Publishers, 21 & 23 Ann Street, New York.

* * *

THE only fault the Radicals can find in Judge Sharswood is his decision in Boril vs. Trott. The point he there affirmed was that a contract for payment in Spanish Milled Dollars must be paid in them or their value; that an act of Congress cannot impair the obligation of a contract. We are glad to see that this decision has lately been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State. The case is Dutton vs. Pailaret *et al*, and will be found on page 109 2nd Smith's Reports. Singularly enough the case went up from the District Court of Philadelphia, where Judge Sharswood acts, and the opinion there is delivered by Judge Hare, *a Radical*. The gist of the decision is that a bond conditional for payment in gold of a certain fineness, is not payable in greenbacks. Thus has Judge Sharswood been vindicated by the highest judicial authority in the State, and if there is any *repudiation* the burden of it must rest on the Supreme Court in which the Radicals have a majority.

* * *

JUDGE WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, nominated by the Radicals for the Supreme Bench, resided in Allegheny County when a large majority of its citizens advocated the *repudiation* of certain railroad bonds. He was in active sympathy with the *repudiators*, and as the convention which nominated him substantially stated that its candidate, if elected, would be expected to fashion his decisions in accordance with the notions of a political majority, he will naturally sustain, by his judicial action, the Radical *repudiators* of Allegheny County. Is such a man fit to be trusted with the office of Supreme Judge?—*Age.*

* * *

A CITY of Mexico paper says that 168 persons were shot during the Empire without having been legally tried.—*Exchange.*

We do not know how many innocent persons were shot without a trial during the last six years in the United States, but we do know that in the most despotic countries of Europe, in times of rebellion, there were not so many arbitrary arrests as there were in this country. In our county alone, we know of 100, and death resulted in several of the cases. The Bastile of France was not so bad as the bomb-proofs of Fort Mifflin.

THE LATEST NEWS.

EUROPE.

AUG. 26.—Dispatches from Spain state that an insurrection has broken out in the Province of Arroyo, and that at the present moment the rebels are carrying everything before them.

The Greek blockade-runner *Arkadi*, being pursued by a Turkish man-of-war was fired by her crew. The vessel soon sunk. The crew reached the shore in small boats.

By dispatches from London we learn that the Salzburg Conference continues to engross a large share of publica ttention. It was rumored that an explicit understanding was arrived at between their Imperial majesties Napoleon and Francis Joseph, not only in regard to the formation of a Southern German Confederation, but also to resist any intervention in the Eastern question. It was also agreed that the states forming South Germany should remain in the Zollverein so long as Prussia abides by the Treaty of Prague. In regard to the Schelswig question it was proposed that His Majesty Francis Joseph interpose his good offices, and that, on the other hand, Denmark should make considerable concessions in her demands. The Mexican question came up for consideration. The body of the Archduke Maximilian was to be demanded from the Mexicans by both France and Austria, and the citizens of both Empires in Mexico were to be protected at all hazards.

AUG. 27.—It is reported that while a Russian war vessel on the Cretan coast was taking on board a number of refugees, a Turkish man-of-war forbade any further embarkation. The Russian vessel refused to desist, and both vessels prepared for a fight, when Omar Pasha, commander of the land forces, interfered and prevented an engagement.

GENERAL.

AUG. 25.—A special dispatch from Fort Hayes states that a desperate encounter had taken place near the Republican River, between the Indians and the United States troops. After fighting three days the latter were repulsed. Our correspondent informs us that a great battle appears imminent.

An Omaha dispatch says that information has been received that General Cook, about four weeks ago, came upon a camp of Indians in the Puebla Mountains, and surrounded and killed nearly all of them. Subsequently another camp, eight miles from Fort Warren, was found, and the inmates were treated in the same manner. Fifty Indians were killed altogether.

AUG. 28.—It is reported that the differences between the President and Gen Grant, in relation to the removal of Gens. Sheridan and Sickles, are irreconciliable. The orders issued by the President on Monday directing Gen. Hancock to relieve Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. Canby to relieve Gen. Sickles, have not yet been executed. It is said that Gen. Grant in a letter to the President declines to direct the order to be executed, and states his refusal in strong terms, virtually denying the right of the President to interfere in any one of the five military districts created by Congress, asserting that the entire control of the departments rest, by the supplemental Reconstruction Act, in the General of the armies of the United States, any that therefore he is not at liberty and will not transfer it to another. The letter has not been made public.

COMMUNICATED.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is a mysterious and difficult problem of unknown results, taking into consideration the events and issues through which our country is rapidly passing, that puzzles the minds of the thoughtful. Is not the President a friend of Constitutional Government, guarding and defending all its departments, and exercising his own vested power in execution of constitutional law? Is he acting in accordance with that element which placed him in power, and adhering to the principles and designs for which he was elected? He avers that Stevens, Sumner &c., are traitors, and vetoed all diabolical acts of Congress which he designated as such, and why remain so long in the hands of his enemies.

Truly, the President has gained a multitude of friends by removing Stanton, and were the cleansing thorough in the line of similar suspensions, the country would be relieved from a great calamity. So long as he permits Seward, Holt, Wells, and others at the heads of Department, so long will be obstructed his policy of reconstruction, and the country agitated and excited. In their present positions, each controlling a powerful political influence directed at the organization of the Democratic party, with a view to suppress its strength, and of securing better success under plea of necessity to concentrate power, which when wrested from the hands of the people will have accomplished their desired ends. So long as they can convulse the country with startling and exciting issues, so long they hope to increase their power, and so long as the President allows his secret enemies to rule with him, so long will they continue to assail the Constitution, and drive the ship of State farther into anarchy, when in the blackness of the hour, there will be no distinction of party or color, sect or schism, but mere subjects to a centralized power. No doubt a portion of the Republican party love the Constitution, law and liberty, but the mirror into which they look does not reflect their own features. Hence the declaration of one of their distinguished leaders, the "Republican party does not know its own face, it is not national but sectional." Therefore could every lover of his country see its interest and his own, his zeal for a triumphant victory in the election of all our candidates would be such, that we could not fail in any case, under which circumstances, we doubt not that the President should remodel his cabinet to the entire satisfaction of the people, and the country would then rest at ease.

BENTON.

* * *

A MILITARY satrap, named "Pope," who was disgracefully whipped in almost every engagement which he led against the rebels, recently became offended because a band played "Dixie" on a public occasion in a town of Georgia. The New York *Times* disposes of "Pope's" indignation in this wise:

> General Pope might remember that President Lincoln himself consecrated "Dixie" to the patriotic service of the Union, when on a public occasion in Washington, as the rebellion was going down, he called for a band to play it in his presence, remarking that we could not afford to give such a good tune over to a bad cause, and that henceforth "Dixie" should be a national American melody.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL GRANT.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.

DEAR SIR: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers.

Truly yours, ANDREW JOHNSON.
General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.

Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

SIR: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date (enclosing these instructions), saying: "Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—urge in the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why the order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General United States Army, and Secretary of War, *ad interim.*

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GEN. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1867.

GENERAL.—I have received your communication of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated, in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestion you might deem necessary upon the subject, it was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Inasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other general in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as his successor is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the Department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. Their affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law nor necessary to its faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with the harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress;" for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only elements consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph;" for as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of military commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and now that he has not obstructed the faithful execution of any act of Congress.

No one as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of the services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will leave is a complicated one, I feel confident that, under the guidance and instructions of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his command, you remark that "this is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic based, however, upon a written Constitution. The Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, formerly declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the republic; for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizen protection for life, limb, and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive, any "military," "pecuniary," or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer who, while he will faithfully execute the law will at the same time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim.*

AN ACT

RELATIVE to negroes on railroads and street cars.

That on and after the passage of this act any railroad or railway corporation, within this commonwealth, that shall exclude, or allow to be excluded, by their agents, conductors, or employees from any of their passenger cars, any person, or persons, on account of color or race or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars, thus set apart, any person, or persons, on account of color, or race, or that shall, for such reason, compel, or attempt to compel, any person, or persons, to occupy any particular part of any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be liable, in an action of debt, to the person thereby injured, or aggrieved, in the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be recovered, in an action of debt, as like amounts are now by law recoverable.

SECTION 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, of any railroad or railway corporation, within this commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion, from any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person, or persons, on account of color, or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person, or persons, on account of color, or race, or who shall throw any car, or cars, from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned, for a term not exceeding three months, nor less than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

JOHN P. GLASS, Speaker of the House of Representative.

LOUIS W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED.—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

* * *

THE Emperor of Austria has sent for the families of Miramon and Mejia. They are to be ennobled, and reside in Austria. It will be remembered by his last will Maximilian bequeathed to these families legacies amounting in our money to about one hundred thousand dollars each.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	2 60
Rye "	1 30
Corn "	1 20
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 25
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	11
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	13
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	12 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	12 00
Pine " " " one inch	[illegible]
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " " ft.	15 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, August 22, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine	$7.00@7.50
Northwestern extra	8.00@9.00
Northwestern family	10.00@12.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.00@8.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13.00@14.00
Rye flour	8.00@8.00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℘ bus.	$2.25@2.35
Southern " "	$2.40@2.75
California " "	$2.90
" white " "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℘ bus.	$1.45@1.50
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.20@1.25
White, "	$1.20@1.21
OATS—℘ bus.	[illegible]
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℘ bbl.	$24.75
Mess Beef, "	$27.50
Dressed Hogs, ℘ lb.	[illegible]
Smoked Hams "	20@22c
" Shoulders ℘ lb.	13½@14c
Lard, ℘ lb.	13@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℘ 64 lbs.	$9.00@9.50
Timothy " 45 lbs.	$3.50
Flaxseed "	$2.80@2.90
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$42.00
No. 1 American	$46.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℘ lb.	16@17c
Cows, ℘ head	$40@75
SHEEP—℘ lb.	5@6c
HOGS—℘ 100 lbs.	$10.00@10.50

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
my31'67-1y. Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR ASSEMBLY.
THOMAS CHALFANT,
MONTOUR COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF.
MORDECAI MILLARD,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER.
JACOB YOHE,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
DAVID YEAGER,
LOCUST TOWNSHIP.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER.
THOS. J. WELLIVER,
MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FOR AUDITOR.
JACOB HARRIS,
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Some Folks Can't Sleep Nights.

VERY many suffer from general debility, others from weakness of the stomach and inability to digest their food; some have creeping sensations along the nerve fibres, or pain in the back, with aching and weary throbbing of the limbs. Thousands of ladies suffer through long years from what are called FEMALE COMPLAINTS, caused by the relaxation of muscle and ligament that [illegible] of vital force. Thousands of business men, overworked in mind and body, use up the nervous fluid and become unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excess in youth, and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

offers an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an exhilarating and nutritive principle. It has affinity for the Nervous Fibres, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it ensures rapid digestion, invigorating in its powers the digestive organs, and producing a

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY

unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or [illegible], and so far from producing costiveness it will be found an efficient cure for constipation, and has obtained a wide renown for this peculiarity.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; I sleep well; have good appetite; and feel stronger than I have for many years past." Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 25 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefited by it, particularly in the increase of strength and ease of those trembling sensations. My nervousness also seems to be entirely cured." Letter to Dr. Tucker.

"The medicine you ordered (Dodd's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a great thing. My wife says she had rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better. Lonesomeness cured; don't feel the sinking down so much; bowels more easier, and in a better nervous condition every way."

G. B. Martin, Continental House, Long Branch, N. J., states that Dodd's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, [illegible] st., Brooklyn, cured of chronic indigestion and nervous debility.

John Harlan, Brooklyn, N. Y. says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves, and build up the system, I have never found anything that equalled Dodd's Nervine."

W. F. Dennis, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try Dr. J. W. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Dr. G. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female organization more common than among men, I employ Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator with the happiest effect. It exceeds in tonic power anything that I know, while its action upon the bowels is all that can be desired."

Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is employed in the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Taunton.

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

In cases of general Debility, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Kidney Complaint, Wind Colic, and Female Complaints in their own families, we refer, with permission, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:

E. W. Ball, esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. Bemis, Tract House, N. Y.
John Williams, Policeman, N. Y.
J. W. Peckett, esq., Clinton st., Brooklyn.
Dr. H. A. Tucker, Clinton st., Brooklyn.
J. S. Wright, esq., Jersey City.
Hon. Warren Chase, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.00 per bottle.
H. B. STORER & Co., Proprietors, N. Y.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Quinsy*, and the numerous as well as dangerous diseases of the *Throat, Chest* and *Lungs*, in our changeable climate at all seasons of the year: few are are fortunate enough to escape their baneful influence. How important then to have at hand a certain antidote to all these complaints. Experience proves that this exists in *Wistar's Balsam* to an extent not found in any other remedy; however severe the suffering, the application of this soothing, healing and wonderful Balsam at once vanquishes the disease and restores the sufferer to wonted health.

Mr. JOHN BUSTO,

OF BALDWIN, CHEMUNG COUNTY, N. Y., writes:

"I was urged by a neighbor to get one bottle of the Balsam for my wife, being assured by him that in case it did not produce good effects, he would pay for the bottle himself. On the strength of such practical evidence of its merits, I procured a bottle. My wife at this time was so low with what physicians termed SEATED CONSUMPTION as to be unable to raise herself from the bed, coughing and raising more or less blood. I commenced giving the Balsam as directed, and was so much pleased with its operations that I obtained another bottle, and continued giving it. Before this bottle was entirely used, she ceased coughing and was strong enough to sit up. The fifth bottle entirely RESTORED HER TO HEALTH, doing that which several Physicians had tried to do but had failed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

ACROSTIC.

G ently it penetrates through every pore,
R elieving sufferers from each *angry sore;*
A ll wounds *it heals* with certainty and speed;
C *uts, Burns*, from Inflammation soon are freed;
E *ruptions*, at its presence disappear;
S kin loses each stain, & the complexion's clear!
S ALVE, such as GRACE'S every one should buy,
A ll to its wondrous merits testify,
L et those who doubt, a *simple trial try*—
V erily, *then* its true deserts would have;
E ven unbelievers would laud GRACE'S SALVE.

SCROFULA.—The Rev. George Storrs, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says, in the Bible Examiner, by way of apology for publishing a medical certificate in his magazine, of the cure of his only son, of Scrofula, "after dissolution appeared inevitable," "We publish this statement, not for pay, but in "gratitude to God who has answered prayer, and "in justice to Dr. Anders; being satisfied that "there is virtue in the Indian Water treatment, "to which the readers of this Magazine will thank "its Editor for bringing to their notice."

Circulars free.

Dr. Anders' Iodine Water is for sale by J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, 36 Dey st., N. Y., and by all Druggists. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF REBECCA VANDERSLICE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Rebecca Vanderslice, late of [illegible] township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to J. Heister Vanderslice, Administrator, who resides in Mount Pleasant township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the said decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay.

J. HEISTER VANDERSLICE,
Mt. Pleasant, Aug. 30, 1867. Administrator.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT.

DANIEL T. McKIRNAN, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Conyngham township, for the year 1866.

DR.

Cash received from Collector for 1866	$230 00
" " " David Camp 1865	102 82
" " " Jos. Kuttle, Treasurer for 1865	55 44
	1,[illegible]

CR.

Paid Frank Schneider for furnishing a substitute	[illegible]
" Robert Gorrell on Bonds	1,75[illegible]
" Joseph M. Frick on Bonds	1,28[illegible]
" Treasurer's commission	67 9[illegible]
	1,121 38
Balance due to Daniel T. McKirnan, Treasurer	$74 82

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it correct.

HENRY MOSER,
LUKE BRENNAN,
CASPER HUGHES,
August 30, 1867. Auditors.

PANTON & HARMAN,

RUPERT, PA.,

MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS,

FOR THE SALE OF BAUGH & SON'S

RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

WILL GIVE FORTY PER CENT. INCREASE OF CROPS.

Rupert, Pa., Aug. 9, 1867-2m.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

In the Wailer Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,

SOFAS, LOUNGES

MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES,

CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,

AND WOOD BOTTOMED,

EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE.

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.

Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE

COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

Assets over $20,000,000.

EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR TO REDUCE THE PREMIUM.

The Company issued during the year ending January 1st, 15,672 Policies, insuring $54,[illegible]. The total income of the year being $[illegible].

☞ Full particulars as to the working of the Company will be cheerfully given by applying to

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Register's Office,
aug9'67. Bloomsburg, Pa.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI:"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean. By Albert D. Richardson.

OVER 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

Life and adventure on the Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, etc., etc.

AGENTS.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work.

Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
aug23'67-3t. 507 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIDOWS APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at two o'clock P. M. of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of George Cramer, late of Bloom township, deceased.
2. Widow of William Fairman, late of Mount Pleasant township, deceased.
3. Widow of Isaac Reichard, late of Madison township, deceased.
4. Widow of John Diefterich, late of Montour township, deceased.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 12, 1867.

FARMERS LOOK HERE!!

The undersigned desires to announce to the farming community that he still continues to manufacture the celebrated Wheeler's Patent Railway Chain

HORSE POWER AND THRESHER,

at the old stand in Light Street, Columbia county, Pa. Having enlarged his shop, to meet the increasing demand for them, he feels assured that he will be able to accommodate all who favor him with their orders.

Having on hand a good supply of well seasoned lumber of the best quality, and workmen who have been engaged in their manufacture for years, he guarantees them equal if not superior to any heretofore made. He also manufactures

HOSTETTER'S PATENT BAG HOLDING TRUCK AND CONVEYER.

Repairing at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms. Feeling thankful for past favors he solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

WM. SCHUYLER.
Light Street, Pa., Aug. 16, 1867.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HARMON KLINE, OF SCOTT TP., DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Harmon Kline, late of Scott township, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John C. Kline, who resides in Bloomsburg. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executor for settlement, and those knowing themselves indebted to make payment.

JOHN C. KLINE,
August 9, 1867. Executor.

TEACHERS WANTED.

One Male and one Female Teacher for the Borough of Centralia, Columbia County, for a term of eight months or longer, commencing on the first Monday in September. Examination of applicants will be held in the School-house of the above place on August 28th, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the board JEREMIAH O'CONNER,
August 9, 1867. Sec'y.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,

second door below Hartman's, Main Street.

Just received a new stock of

ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,

CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS

and every variety of articles usually kept in a

FANCY STORE.

Also

SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

and a large lot of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

and a general and well-selected assortment of

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. D. WEBB.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.

PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements are offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address

WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67. Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The school was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,

OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,

Philadelphia.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1867.

MR. JOHN LEACOCK has improved the pavement by his house, by taking down the well curb, and making it level with the walk.

WE regret to learn that Judge Elwell is suffering under a severe attack of ague.

Mr. Charles H. Dechler is also attacked with the same disease.

OUR readers should not fail to read the article on "Grape Culture" in our Agricultural column of this week. It is written by a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject.

THE GUERNSEY BROTHERS gave a vocal and instrumental concert in Snyder's Hall on Saturday evening last and was considered by all present as the best of the season. Success to them.

THE *Republican* prints Grant's letter but is afraid to let its readers see the President's reply. Why not let the two go together? It is like his quotation of garbeled extracts from Judge Sharswood's opinion. He dare not publish it entire, for the Judge's logic would of itself, demonstrate the soundness of the decision.

THE potato crop everywhere gives unmistakable evidence of failure through the rot. In some sections the rot is very severe, and farmers have abandoned the idea of gathering them; others are hauling them away from their premises. Late planted potatoes will probably escape the disastrous effects of the recent rains.

ONE of our exchanges notices the death of a little girl caused by swallowing a nickle penny. The symptoms were all those of virulent poison, not unlike those which indicate the presence of arsenic and strychnine. This should be a warning to parents to keep pennies out of the hands of their children.

AS an evidence of the wasteful and extravagant manner in which the Radicals conduct affairs, it is only necessary to mention the fact that the cost of a session of the Legislature twenty years ago, under Governor Shunk, was less than $60,000, and that the last Legislature, which was an unusually short session, cost over $255,000!!

NOT TRUE.—A few days ago we published an item of news, among our "brevities," announcing the fact that the Wapwalopen Powder Mills, were partially destroyed by an explosion. We are informed that this statement is untrue. No explosion has taken place at these mills, and the report was circulated purely from malicious motives. We make a note of this and ask other exchanges to do the same.

CURIOSITY.—Mr. Daniel DeLong, of North Whitehall, this county, has in his possession a chicken, which was hatched on his premises, having four fully developed legs and feet. The supernumerary members, which proceed from the body, independently from the other legs and posterior to them, manifest a slight motion when the chicken moves, but do not assist in walking; they do not touch the ground, but stand horizontally in the direction to the length of the body. This monstrosity in the feathered race is thought to be a singular curiosity, not often met with.—*Allentown Democrat.*

THE forged affidavits gotten up implicate Woods, Rogers and Pryor with Conover, have been repudiated by all the leading and by all the respectable Radical journalists. Not only that, but Judge Holt publicly denies that they were ever in his Department as stated by their author. We have a contemptible opinion of an editor who, knowing it is a forgery, persists in trying to mislead his readers. He presumes on their ignorance. By the way, will the sapient editor of the *Republican*, or one of his "two lawyers" tell us the meaning of "subordination of perjury," of which he so learnedly speaks?

HAS IT BEEN DONE?—The new School law, passed last Winter by the Legislature, makes it the duty of the Trustees of the several Districts to make, or cause to be made, a correct census of the children in each District between the first and twentieth of July, in order to ascertain the number of children admissable to public schools. A report of the census is also to be returned to the County Superintendent. If these requirements are not complied with, the District so falling will be deprived of the amount due it from State appropriation.

THE plan of the Washinton Library Company of Philadelphia is to offer to the public an interest in a charitable institution by offering stock in shares of one dollar, for which a certificate is given with an engraving fully worth the money paid. As a still further inducement to have the shares taken up rapidly, every stockholder is promised a present of some value in addition to his stock certificate and picture. The funds thus secured by the sales of stock are deposited with Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., Bankers, No. 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, to be by them applied to the object in view. A charitable public institution thus receives the benefit, and not a private individual. Read advertisement.

THE COLUMBIAN is hard up.—*P. John's Organ.*

The wish is father to the thought. The fact is that THE COLUMBIAN is a perfect success pecuniarily as well as politically. In less than eight months it has attained a circulation in this county, greater than any paper now, or heretofore, published therein. It is the largest in point of size, and the handsomest in point of appearance. Of its ability it does not become us to speak. Its political power and position are assured and settled by the hatred, abuse and vindictiveness with which P. John, and his allies, and his organ pursue and denounce it. His assaults, whether covert or open, are vain and impotent. THE COLUMBIAN has fought its way to the front in spite of them, and firm in its position, waves in the breeze the good old Democratic banner, inscribed "the Constitution and the Union;" "the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket." Three cheers and a Tiger.

THE GALAXY, for September, contains some "Reminiscences of Dr. Anthon," the late distinguished classical scholar and teacher, by Dr. Nesmith; "A Carol of Harvest, for 1867," by Walt Whitman; "Jean Ingelow's New Volume," by Harriet Prescott Spofford; "The Ladies of Llangollen," by Rev. W. V. Alger; "Brigham Young and Mormonism," by E. M. Tullidge, a Mormon Elder; "Aunt Madeline's Trial," a Short Story, by F. L. Curtis; "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman," by Mrs. Edwards; "Waiting for the Verdict," by Mrs. R. H. Davis; and "Nebulæ," by the Editor.

The price of *The Galaxy* is $3 50 a year. Single copies may be obtained of the news-dealers, or they will be sent postpaid on receipt of 35 cents. Address W. C. & F. P. Church, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

WE publish this week the law passed by the last Legislature compelling railroad companies to carry negroes in their cars without discrimination, and invite the attention of our readers to its provisions. This law must be considered unreasonable and odious if any regard be paid to "fitness of things" and to the convenience of the people.

The self-interest of railroad companies would induce them to provide ample accommodations for all sorts of passengers upon their road, and there is therefore no necessity for a law compelling them to do so. But the object of this radical law is *not to secure* to negroes the privilege of being transported upon railroads, (which they would fully enjoy without it,) *but to mix them with white passengers.* It has heretofore been the reasonable privilege of railroad companies to make such regulations in regard to carrying passengers as comported with the convenience and wishes of the public. Second-class cars are provided for persons of limited means, emigrants are conveyed sometimes in special trains, ladies cars are provided from which men not accompanied by ladies are excluded, sleeping cars for through passengers have been introduced, and negroes have been carried in cars devoted to their use, or when few in number assigned a place by themselves in some part of an ordinary car. All these are proper arrangements and involve no hardships upon any class of passengers.

Now, however, negro men and wenches, whether clean or not, are to be forced into ladies' cars and sleeping cars, as well as into common cars, and mixed indiscriminately with other passengers; and any person, whether a railroad employee or a citizen who shall oppose or prevent this result, in any case, is to be considered a criminal and punished! This is a sample of radical legislation, well worthy of careful notice by the people. It points to that degradation and pollution of race which if not the announced object will be inevitably the effect of railroad policy.

Discomfort and annoyance to white passengers, especially in the warm months of the year, and the rapid cultivation of negro impudence, will be immediate results of this law. But for these and other evil effects the authors of the law and not the negroes ought to be held responsible.

LOCAL NOTICES.

JUST think of it ladies. Brower sells calicoes at 12½ cents per yard; hoop skirts at 75 cents apiece; fruit jars at 25, and other goods in proportion. His fall stock is complete in dress goods and other needed articles.

FOR SALE.—Two houses and lots in Bloom Township. They are both pleasantly located, and will be sold cheap, and a reasonable time given for payment. It is a first rate chance for a laborer or mechanic. For particulars inquire at this office. tf.

OUR friends visiting town during Court week, and wishing to purchase articles in the line of drugs, patent medicines, paints, oils, glass etc., should examine the carefully selected stock at Hendershott's New Drug Store. For qualities and cheapness, his goods defy competition.

JOSEPH SANDS of Mordonsville, requests us to state that he has constantly on hand coarse and fine woolen goods, manufactured at the Williamsport and White Deer Mills, as well as at his own, which he will exchange for wool, and that he will allow his customers the highest market rates. Come on with your wool.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owing to the *protoxide of Iron*, which remains unchanged in that preparation and is the only form in which this vital element of healthy blood can be supplied.

"THERE'S a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;" and for several days past there has been a tide of men rushing into David Lowenberg's Clothing Store in order to get clothing that will make them appear like "men among men." The secret of it all is that he has just returned from the East with a large stock of new material, just suited for the season, and with the latest styles.

STILL AHEAD.—We are glad to see that our old friend, L. N. Moyer, still keeps his position as the first druggist in town. He has now on hand a large lot of Mrs. Wheeler's Nursing Syrup which he is prepared to sell in large or small lots. His patrons, and those not yet supplied with goods, are earnestly requested to call on him and see his rates before purchasing elsewhere. His stock of drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, etc., is as full and complete as ever, and his prices defy competition.

MARRIED.

DEHL—APPLEMAN.—In Danville, on the 24th of July, 1867, at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. McKendree Reiley, Mr. George Dehl and Miss Anna Laura Appleman, both of Bloomsburg.

WIDMYER—FRY.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, August 21st 1867, by the Rev. John Wiedle, Mr. Fred. E. Widmyer, and Miss Mary [illegible] Fry, both of Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

KLINGER—THATCHER.—In Princeton, Tuesday August 13th, by Rev. W. B. Lee, Jesse Klinger, of Espy, [illegible], and Miss Lizzie Thatcher, of Fowlersville, Columbia County, Pa.

DIED.

M'HENRY.—In Benton Aug. 20th 1867, Lanorietta M'Henry, aged six years nine months, and eleven days, daughter of Russel P. and Margaret M'Henry.

GALLOWAY.—In Bloomsburg on the 20th inst., Mr. John Galloway, aged fifty-five years. He was formerly of Clinton county.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXXV.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

THE Panamese regard the construction of the Railroad as a great misfortune to them, because now passengers are taken directly from the cars to the steamer, whereas in former times, hundreds of people would encamp in and around the City for several days at a time, thus giving the hotel keepers and others a full opportunity to fleece the unfortunate gold seekers. Mine host informed us that not only were the rooms and tables let at enormous rates, but a large premium was paid for room on the floor, which was chalked out into regular apartments.

The buildings are those common to all tropical countries. The convents and monasteries, which formerly must have been magnificent, are now mostly in ruins,—the effects of numerous assaults and of earthquakes. One has been turned into a distillery and cigar shop, while nothing remains of the grand cathedral in the centre of the city but the bare walls, which are covered with a bramble so luxuriant as to almost prevent exploration. The ruins alone cover two acres of ground. Occasionally "muttering priests in gown and vesture" are seen in the streets, but they appear as relics of the past, as their corruption and sensuality have lost them the confidence of the people, who once yielded them implicit obedience. In fact morality and religion are at a woful discount, and both natives and foreigners openly lead dissolute lives. The Sabbaths are devoted to cock and bull fights, to horse racing, and is also the principal market day.

It is conceded that Panama is one of the hottest places on the globe, and a sojourner wears no more clothing than is necessary. The native children under the age of six years go naked, and from that time on until their tenth year, the only garment is a shirt, which is never washed except by the showers of nature, and never changed until worn out. These youngsters present every variety of color from black to white, as the colored people have free and equal privileges with the whites, and amalgamation followed as a matter of course. During the day business is mostly suspended, but towards evening the cool sea breeze sets in, and the walls around the city are filled with fair promenaders, who have been completely housed during the day. The appearance of these bonnetless and hoopless belles was at first amusing to me, but the novelty of the sight soon wore off, and I learned to admire the simplicity of their dress.

One evening I proposed to a friend that we should go and bathe in the bay, but he utterly refused on the ground of the danger from sharks which infest these waters. He informed me that even the pearl divers never made a descent without having some one on guard to keep away these finny monsters, or to give warning of their approach. However to avoid a disappointment we visited a *bano* or bath-house in the outskirts of the City. We found there a miscellaneous collection of people of all colors, each standing on the ground in a state of nature, and with a calabash shell pouring rain water upon their heads from an earthen jar. There was no manipulation or rubbing of the surface of their bodies, and to use a common expression, the water ran from their greasy hides like "water from a duck's back." I managed to get on a stone so as to be out of the mud, and also out of the reach of lizards and land crabs, which are there very numerous. The Isthmus is also infested with a small insect called *chigoes* and sometimes *jiggers*. They work their way imperceptibly into the flesh where they deposit their eggs, which then commence growing, the first evidence of their existence being an itching sensation in the part affected. Extreme care must be taken not only in removing them, but in taking out the larvæ or eggs, and all parts of the animal. I found five secreted under my toe nails at different times, and the pain they gave me was intense, almost preventing the use of my limbs. Upon opening the flesh a large quantity of black matter was discharged, accompanied by an offensive smell; and the physician informed me that frequently their presence in a limb caused mortification, and that amputation was often the necessary result.

Considerable gold exists on the Isthmus, but as the government affords no protection to the miners from the banditti which infest the country, it is almost impossible to secure it. About $100,000 are now produced annually, although the amounts obtained on its first discovery were enormous, and obtained for the locality the name of *Castilla de oro.* I was in Panama in 1859 when the *huacas* of Chiriqui were discovered, which produced so much excitement at the time. These *huacas* are the graves of extinct tribes of Indians, and contained gold of the finest quality molded into the shapes of birds, alligators, fish, etc. Unfortunately for the grave robbers, the supply soon gave out.

The steamers from California always bring a large amount of treasure, as well as those from Peru; but the latter is usually silver, and is consigned to houses in Europe. I witnessed the unloading of a Southern steamer, which, among other freight had on board six tons of silver. The metal was cast in bars, each weighing about 100 pounds. There was also a dozen kegs of coin, all of which was handled as carelessly as though it was pig iron or nails.

The City is filled with adventurers, many of whom have quite romantic histories. Capt. Jefferson, who came with me on the steamer from Guayaquil was one of that class. He had been despoiled of property in China which had cost him years to accumulate, chained in a dungeon in Peru, from which he escaped by bribery, worked in a chaingang in Lima for meddling in political affairs, was made prisoner in the Sandwich Islands for filibustering and was released through the efforts of the American Consul, was severely wounded in Nicaragua while in the service of Gen. Walker, was chased out of California by a Committee of Vigilance for having shot a couple of men, killed a man in a duel in Panama, and then proceeded to Washington to place before the Secretary of State drafts of the castle of Callao which he had made while confined within its walls, and for which he expected a handsome reward.

I also frequently came in contact with a Mr. Franklin. It was said of him that about two years before, while mate of a whaler, their vessel stranded on one of the Feejee Islands, which obliged the crew to take a whale boat and pull to shore. The Island was inhabited by cannibals who spared Franklin's life in consideration of the fact that he could perform several feats of sleight of hand, which they believed to be the result of supernatural power. By courage and tact he gained a commanding position among them, was assigned seven wives, and was living contentedly with his family, when an American trader stopped at the Island, purchased of the natives a quantity of provisions and at the same time induced Franklin to go on board the vessel. They then made him drunk and while he was in that condition they set sail, and when he got sober the Island was not visible. The Captain's excuse was that he needed his services, having lost a couple of men, and would land him at Panama, which he did. Franklin at once brought an action against him not only for the abduction, but for the value of the goods taken from the natives whom he claimed to represent. After the decision of the suit he proposed to return to his Island.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife Cellestia Whitesell left my bed and board on Friday, August 16th 1867, without just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from that date.
OLIVER WHITESELL.
Wapwallopen, Pa., Aug. 23, 1867-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DIANA EDGAR, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Diana Edgar, late of Greenwood township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John Staley, administrator, who resides in said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
JOHN STALEY,
Administrator.
August 23, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB BOWMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Bowman, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Michael Graver, administrator, residing in Mainville, Columbia county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.
MICHAEL GRAVER,
Administrator.
August [illegible], 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF HENRY BOWMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said County to Mary Bowman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
MARY BOWMAN,
Administratrix.
August [illegible], 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

ESTATE OF BENJAMIN NESS, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Benjamin Ness, late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Wm. T. Shuman. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.
WM. T. SHUMAN,
Administrator.
July 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Joseph Eckroth, and the heirs of Hiram Eckroth, (names unknown.)

Greeting, you and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said County, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of George Snook, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, said county, died seized of certain real estate in said township, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, dated the [illegible] December, 1860, to sell and convey the same to the said George Snook, his heirs or assigns. And to show cause why the said Court should not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to the said George Snook [illegible] of the said premises in fee simple.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF JAMES RALSTON, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Wm. P. Ralston, Jean Ralston, Agnes [illegible], W. B. [illegible], guardian of James, Donald [illegible] Elvira and Charles Ralston, minor children of Robert Ralston, dec'd, Matilda Ralston, Sarah Ralston, Martha Ralston, Joseph Ralston, E. P. Hartman, guardian of E. Ralston and Nelson [illegible].

Greeting, you and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person, at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to answer the petition of E. P. Hartman, setting forth that the said James Ralston, died seized of certain real estate in East Bloomsburg, Columbia county, and so agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, did sell and convey the same to the said Nelson [illegible]. And to show cause why the said Court shall not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to the aforesaid [illegible] of the said premises in fee simple.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE—ESTATE OF SOLOMON ECKROTH, DECEASED.

Columbia County, ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Peter Eckroth, Ellen Eckroth, David Eckroth, Lucy Nungesser, Joseph Eckroth, and to the heirs of Hiram Eckroth, (names unknown.)

Greeting, you and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear in your proper person at an Orphans' Court, to be holden at Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September, next, then and there to answer the petition of Abraham Schweppenheiser, setting forth that the said Solomon Eckroth, late of Mifflin township, in said county, deceased, was seized of certain real estate in Mifflin township, in said county, and agreed with your petitioner by article of agreement in writing, to sell and convey the same to the said Jacob Schweppenheiser, his heirs and assigns. And to show cause why the said Court shall not decree the specific performance of the said contract according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and that a conveyance be made under said decree to Jacob Schweppenheiser, of the said premises, in fee simple.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held at Bloomsburg, in the county aforesaid, on Wednesday, the FOURTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1867, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

1. Second and final account of John Sharpless, Executor of Isaac Margerum, of Catawissa, dec'd.
2. Account of James M Alarney and Wm Longenberger, Executors of George Longenberger, late of Centre township, deceased.
3. Final account of Samuel Snyder and Michael Brown, Administrators of Matthew Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
4. Final account of Samuel Snyder and John Snyder, Administrators of John Snyder, Sr., late of Mifflin, deceased.
5. Account of Alfred T. Creveling, administrator of Reuben Hess, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
6. Account of Lot Parker, administrator of [illegible], late of Jackson township, dec'd.
7. First and final account of Abram Young, administrator of Wm. F. Roberts, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
8. Account of Mary W. Holmes, administratrix of Isaac Holmes, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.
9. Account of David Miller, administrator of Christopher Kenelly, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
10. Account of David Miller, administrator of Catharine Kenelly, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
11. Third and final account of George Hughes, [illegible] Lloyd Paxton, administrators of Joseph Paxton, late of Catawissa, dec'd.
12. Account of G. L. F. Colley, administrator of [illegible], late of Benton township, dec'd.
13. Account of Joseph Hartman, administrator of Margaret Hartman, late of Franklin township, deceased.
14. Second and final account of George and John [illegible], executors of Thomas [illegible], late of [illegible] township, deceased.
15. Final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Henry F. Ness, of Maine township.
16. First and final account of Samuel Kressler, guardian of Charles J. Ness, late of Maine township.
17. First and final account of James Van Horn, administrator of Samuel Van Horn, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
18. First and final account of George A. Bowman, executor of John Bowman, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
19. Account of Abiah Craig and Jonathan Mensch, administrators of Abraham Mensch, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
20. Account of James Masters, administrator of John Masters, late of Pine township, deceased.
21. Account of B. F. Hartman, administrator of William Hughes, late of Bloom township, dec'd.
22. Final account of Daniel Davis and Samuel Hoffman, executors of James P. Davidson, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.
23. Account of William Fairchild, administrator of Nathan Case, of Centre Township, dec'd.
24. Account of Solomon Fess, administrator of John Pealer, late of Fishingcreek township, dec'd.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Register.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRAVERSE JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Michael Walter, Wm Beidleman.
BEAVER—Wm Michael, John Longenberger, sr. John Shuman.
BRIAR CREEK—J C Smith.
BENTON—John J M'Henry.
CENTRALIA BOR.—Joseph M Freck.
CONYNGHAM—Philip Brensil.
FRANKLIN—Elias Weaver, Joel Zarr.
FISHING CREEK—Ellis S Kinder.
GREENWOOD—Wm B Ricker, Charles Hoovick, David Demott.
HEMLOCK—Zenobia Robbins.
LOCUST—John Letterman, Charles Billig, John Snyder, Benj. Wagner.
MIFFLIN—Jos. O. Whitesteen, Phineas Smith, Samuel Ness, Philip Creasy, Samuel Creasy, John R Yohe.
MT. PLEASANT—John Wanich, Godfrey Mellick.
MADISON—Peter Wolf, Jacob N Gerton.
MONTOUR—Jackson Lefley.
MAINE—W. Longenberger.
PINE—Richard W. Lyons.
ROARING CREEK—Daniel Bartz, Daniel Gearhart, Amzi Crain.

GRAND JURORS,

FOR SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

BLOOM—Wm. Shaffer, J. J. Brower, Wm. M'Bride.
BRIAR CREEK—Adam Dietterick.
BOR. BERWICK—J. R. Dodson.
CENTRE—Wm. Shaffer.
CONYNGHAM—Peter Hower.
FISHING CREEK—Henry Beishline.
FRANKLIN—Isaac Hendershot.
GREENWOOD—Reuben Rich, Wilson M. Eves.
HEMLOCK—Isaac Parsell.
MAINE—Francis Fleming, John F. Shuman.
MADISON—Charles Tyreman.
MIFFLIN—Henry Hetler, C. H. Hess.
ORANGE—Samuel Achenbach.
ROARING CREEK—Franklin Yocum.
SCOTT—G. W. Creveling, Wm. Hower, John Neyhart.
SUGARLOAF—Benj. Cole, Shendrick Hess.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1867.

1. Eli Jones vs. Miles C. Abbott, et. al.
2. Wright Hughes vs. Peter Miller.
3. Jonathan Knittle vs. Wright Hughes.
4. Mary E. Green vs. Robert S. Howell, et. al.
5. David Yeager vs. Clinton Dewitt, et. al.
6. David Fox vs. David Shuman.
7. George Brunn vs. Isaac Yetter.
8. Elias Krum use vs. Daniel Krum's adm'rs.
9. William A. Marr vs. James Dyke.
10. Thomas J. Vanderslice vs. Amos Brosher.
11. Sylvester J. Faux vs. William C. Green's adm'rs.
12. Jacob S. Evans vs. Wm. C. Green's adm'rs.
13. Joseph Lilley vs. Peter Mellick.
14. Jacob A. Sweeney vs. Richard W. Lyons.
15. Moses Coleman vs. Michael Grube, et. al.
16. George Brunn vs. Leonard Stineman.
17. Chas. W. Campbell et. al. vs. Hugh D. McReynolds et. al.
18. Sylvester J. Faux vs. John Robinson.
19. William Faux vs. Sylvester J. Faux.
20. John Trembly et. al. vs. Mary E. Green et. al.
21. Clark Stewart et. al. vs. Elijah C. Cleaver.
22. Deborah Dean vs. Owen L. Dean.
23. Franklin Yocum vs. Wm. T. Shuman.
24. Edward McCaffel, et. al. vs. John Sweeney.
25. West Branch Insurance Co. vs. S. C. Shive.
26. John Kemmer vs. Jeremiah R. Hess' adm'rs.
27. Milton Trough use vs. Philip S. Moyer et. al.
28. Jesse Robbins and wife vs. Wm. Eyer & wife.
29. Samuel J. Lyons' adm'rs vs. Wesley Lyons.
30. James M Vickers vs. S. L. Campbell.
31. C. W. Miller vs. the township of Bloom.

JESSE COLEMAN, Prothonotary.
Bloomsburg, Aug. 2, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and directed to me, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Monday, the Second day of September, 1867, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the following real estate to wit:

A certain tract of land situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, containing one hundred acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Jacob Laubach, on the west by lands of John Bright, on the north by lands of J. Karns, and on the east by lands of John Pealer, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and a barn, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Sylvester Pealer.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and fifty feet in width, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining, bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by Third Street, whereon are erected two frame dwelling houses, with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell, Wm. F. Jones, John Williams and Mary Williams.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, being two hundred feet deep and forty feet wide, bounded on the west by Iron Street, on the north by lot of E. H. Little, on the east by an alley, and on the south by a lot of Mrs. Harris, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house, with the appurtenances.

ALSO:

Two other lots, the one being fifty feet in width and four hundred feet deep, the other fifty feet wide and seventy-five feet deep, adjoining; bounded on the north and east by lands of Jacob Eyer, on the west by lands of Michael Casey and an alley, and on the south by First street, whereon are erected two frame dwelling houses with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Howell.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a lot of ground situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, being fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, being two borough lots, bounded on the north by lot of —— Fenstemacher, on the west by an alley, on the south by lot of William Zeigler, and on the east by Trentwine street, whereon is erected a two story frame dwelling house with the appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of E. L. Getterly.

ALSO:

All that certain two-story frame house, tavern, and tenement, situate in Centralia borough, in the County of Columbia, bounded and of the dimensions as follows: a frame house twenty feet front and thirty two feet deep, being two stories high, and built on a certain lot bounded northerly by a lot of John Zeigner; easterly by twenty-feet wide alley; southerly by lot of Michael Monahan; and westerly by Locust Avenue; containing twenty-five feet in front, and extending of that width, in depth, one hundred and forty feet.

Seized, and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Margaret Brahany.
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 9, 1867.

FINANCES.

CENTRE TWP. BOUNTY FUND.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.

SAMUEL NEYHARD, Collector of Bounty Tax.

DR.	
To amount on Duplicate	$6,179 74
CR.	
By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer	$5,832 52
" exonerations	224 63
" percentage	122 59
	$6,179 74

CHAS. H. DIETTERICH, Collector of Bounty Tax.

DR.	
To amount on Duplicate	$[illegible] 12
CR.	
By cash paid John Hill, Treasurer,	$1,876 12
" reduction of Poll Tax	[illegible]
	[illegible]
Balance on Duplicate	[illegible]

JOHN HILL, Treasurer.

DR.	
To amount from First National Bank of Danville, (note in Bank)	$10,000 00
CR.	
By discount and stamps on first discount	$[illegible]
and I pd 32 volunteers at $300 each	9,600 00
" expenses taking volunteers to Troy and their subscriptions	[illegible]
" percentage on $[illegible]	[illegible]
	$10,128 67
Balance in favor of Treasurer	$128 67
DR.	
To amount on local subscription	$1,156 00
CR.	
By am't pd 32 volunteers over $[illegible] as per receipt	[illegible]
Balance due John Hill, Treasurer	$[illegible]
DR.	
To cash from S. Neyhard, Collector	$5,832 52
" " " C. H. Dietterich, Collector,	1,876 12
" " " L. Aikman int on his tax for one year	4 11
	$[illegible]
CR.	
By cash paid on note at First National Bank of Danville	10,000 00
By cash paid discounting note in said Bank	297 78
	$10,297 78
Balance due Township	$[illegible]
DR.	
To cash on bond of Samuel Creveling	$500 00
" " " Margaret Aikman	[illegible]
" " " Levi Aikman	[illegible]
" " " Isr. Hagenbuch	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
CR.	
By cash paid on bonds as per receipt	$[illegible]
" " " T. W. Edgar, exr. to Troy	[illegible]
" " discount on $[illegible], note in Danville National Bank	[illegible]
" cash paid Cyrus Creveling, Ab[illegible] to Harrisburg	[illegible]
" " " L. L. Tate, printing	[illegible]
" " " C. G. Barkley, att'y	[illegible]
" " " sundry persons as per receipts	[illegible]
" percentage on $[illegible]	[illegible]
	$[illegible]
Balance in favor of Treasurer	[illegible]
CENTRE TOWNSHIP, *DR.*	
To Margaret Aikman on bond	[illegible]
" J. P. Creasy "	50 00
" J. W. Hagenbuch " and int.	50 00
" H. C. Barton "	50 00
" Sam'l Creveling "	50 00
	$[illegible]

May 25, 1867.

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre township, Columbia County, Pa. do hereby certify that we have carefully examined the foregoing accounts, and find them to be correct.
LEVI A. HUTCHISON,
LAFAYETTE CREASY,
Auditors.
Aug. 2, 1867.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBERG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS,
SACK COATS,
OVERCOATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
COLLARS,
NECK-TIES,
HOSIERY,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UMBRELLAS, &c.
and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.

In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS.
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and
SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
oct8-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
WHERE may be found the finest assortment of
FURNITURE
ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of
PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.
CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,
Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,
EXTENSION TABLES,
Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.
SIDE BOARDS,
Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.
DRESSING CASES,
Hall Stands, Hatrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.
SPRING BEDS,
The best ever offered to the public.
PICTURE FRAMES,
And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the
READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,
And warrant our goods as represented.
J. H. RATES.
Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.

JACOBY & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.,
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
ENOS JACOBY,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE

AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Rundel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Rundel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN DOAK,
JOHN PETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
R. DIGGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL HELLER, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned would announce to the public that he wishes to dispose at private sale of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF
TIMBER LAND,
situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia co., bounded by lands of Benjamin M'Henry, Joseph Coleman, Samuel Coleman and others. The timber is principally white pine, yellow pine, rock oak and chestnut. Two hundred acres are nearly level, and all could be easily farmed. Ample time given, but good security is asked.
MICHAEL LEMON,
Forks P. O.,
June 28, 1867. Columbia county, Pa.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE, July 1, 1867.

We, the officers of the Board of Trustees, certify that the conditions upon which the last subscriptions to the Stock of said Institute was made have been complied with.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
Attest, F. C. EYER, Secretary.

The subscribers to the Stock of the above named Institute will please pay the first installment, to wit: one-fourth of their subscription as per said condition, to WILLIAM SNYDER, Treasurer.
L. B. RUPERT, President.
July 5, 1867.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Conyngham School District wants five male and one female teachers for the ensuing year. All applicants must undergo an examination before the County Superintendent on the 29th day of August next, or after, at Centralia. The schools will open on the 1st day of September, and continue ten months, if no alterations are made hereafter.
By order of the Board,
F. E. WOLLFARTH, Sec'y.
Locust Dale, Aug. 3, 1867.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER,
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street.
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C. &C. &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

The subscriber has just received and has on hand at his store in Orangeville, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Orangeville.
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
CHOICEST STYLES AND LATEST FASHIONS,
Calicoes, Muslins, Ginghams, Flannels, Hosiery,
CARPETS, SHAWLS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinets, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C. &C. &C.
GROCERIES MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines,
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, &C.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.
D. K. SLOAN.
Orangeville, May 24, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG
CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.
J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
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TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.
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1 Elegant turnout family carriage, span of horses, harness, &c., complete	5,000
10 Valuable building lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1 Beautiful silver-gray horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" also, a light road wagon, weight 139 pounds, without or superior single harness, &c., making a first-class establishment of	3,000
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5 Rosewood sewing machines, $250 each	[illegible]
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50 Fine gold watches, $[illegible] each	10,000
100 Oil paintings, by leading artists—aggregate value	10,000
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5 Camel's hair shawls, $200 each	1,000
3 Handsome Lace shawls, $250 each	750
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PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

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Address all letters and orders to
GEO. A. COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Receivers for the Washington Library Co.
J. B. PURSEL,
Authorized Agent for Bloomsburg and vicinity.
July 5, 1867-6m.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Irain Derr and Peter K. Herbein, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 2d day of September next, to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 29th day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the ninetieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. (God save the Commonwealth.)
SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.
Bloomsburg, August 2, 1867.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Farmer's Department.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

The Grape.

WE have, for several years, paid particular attention to articles in agricultural periodicals as well as in the regular Reports from the Agricultural Department at Washington, upon the subject of grape culture, for the purpose of forming an opinion upon the comparative merits of the various leading varieties of native grapes. One variety in high credit, and now planted extensively in the Northern and Western States, is the Creveling, which originated near Bloomsburg, and is believed to be a seedling of the Fox. For quality it ranks among the best of American grapes, and it is of good size and ripens early.

The Delaware grape is famous and popular, and in quality is exceeded by no other native grape. To say that it is delicious as a table grape, is to express the simple truth, and if it were larger and the vine more successful in cultivation, it would have no competitor.

The Concord is the grape for careless growers and for all sorts of people. It bears profusely, is vigorous in growth and the berry is large. It is a seedling of the Fox and has the characteristics of its parent, in some respects in too great a degree. It has the Fox harshness with some toughness of pulp (in this respect differing very much from the Creveling) and must therefore, as to quality, take a second rank. A year or two since, Mr. Greeley offered a premium of one hundred dollars to be awarded for the best native grape, which, after some hesitation, was awarded by committee to the Concord. It will no doubt be displaced from its position of preeminence by other varieties, a great number of which are coming into notice.

Dr. C. W. Grant, of Java Island, in the Hudson River, has succeeded in introducing into notice two new varieties, seedlings produced by himself, which have a high character and command a high price. They are named Java and Javalla, and are no doubt, grapes of much merit. A competitor of these is the Adirondack, a grape which originated near Plattsburg, in the State of New York, and which, by some, has been put at the head of the list.

At present the varieties in highest repute as *wine* grapes are Norton's Virginia and Ive's Seedling. The former is from Richmond, Virginia, and the latter originated at or near Cincinnatti. They are both said to be very successful in the West, particularly in Ohio. Very good wine is made from the Delaware grape, but there is question made of its general adaptation to vineyard cultivation. We observe that complaints are made by growers that the robins are very fond of Delaware grapes and very much in the habit of robbing the vineyards of that particular fruit. Perhaps this proves the good taste of the birds.

We shall notice other varieties of the grape in future numbers, and shall give some account of experiments which have be made in the production of hybrids by crossing foreign and native kinds. Some very promising varieties have been thus produced.

Thinning Fruit Crops.

WE once heard a successful raiser and marketer of peaches say, that, by thinning the crop to about one-third or one-fourth its ordinary numbers on loaded trees, he was still able to obtain as many bushels as before, on account of the increased size, and to obtain triple price. During an abundant season, his neighbors who neglected thinning, found it difficult to get fifty cents per bushel, while he sold all his readily at a dollar and a-half. All trees that overbear, and all that have defective fruit, either from the attacks of insects or otherwise, will be much improved in the quality or their crops by timely thinning—remembering always to pick off the poorest specimens and leave the best. Even the apple crop, which is cheaper and more abundant than most others, should not be neglected. If any one who doubts, will remember for a moment that an overloaded tree has to be finally picked by hand, he will see the propriety of doing a part of his picking so early in the season that the portion left may be improved by the operation.

Suppose, for example, that a tree has at this moment three thousand growing apples upon it, and that two thousand are small or scabby, or infested by the apple worm or stung by the curculio. If he allows these three thousand all to grow, they will crowd each other, and none of them will be large and fine flavored. Yet if suffered to remain, they must be all finally hand-picked, and be carefully let down and carried in baskets. Now, instead of this laborious process, let the owners pick off two thousand poor ones, which, requiring no care to keep from bruising, may be done with great rapidity. The remaining thousand, which will then have a chance to swell up in size and become perfect in flavor, may be gathered when mature with far less trouble than the original three thousand. Let the experiment be made now in season.

Preserving Fruit without Sugar.

WE give the following recipe for preserving fruit without sugar, as it must be a great saving of expense on the old system of using a certain quantity of sugar to each pound of fruit. In these days of high prices economy should be exercised in every way possible, for the time may come when the benefits of strict economy may be felt and appreciated:

To preserve fruit in this way, for winter use, in a fresh state, put the fruit in bottles, fill them up with cold spring water, tie down with bladder tightly; put them in a kettle or copper of cold water up to the neck of the bottles, with hay to steady them; let them simmer for a quarter of an hour, but not boil; let them cool in the water; wipe the bottles, and put in a dry place. On no account open them till their contents are wanted for eating.

How to Build a Chimney.

IN building a chimney put a quantity of salt in the mortar with which the intercourse of bricks are to be laid. The effect will be that there never will be any accumulation of soot in that chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becoming damp falls down to the fire-place.

* * *

THAT man cannot be your friend who will not allow you to teach him anything

For the Young Folks.

The Elves and the Cobbler.

THERE was once a cobbler, who worked very hard and was very honest: but still he could not earn enough to live upon and at last all he had in the world was gone, save just leather enough to make one pair of shoes.

Then he cut his leather out, all ready to make up next day, meaning to rise early in the morning to his work. His conscience was clear and his heart light amidst all his troubles; so he went peaceably to bed, left all his cares to Heaven, and soon fell asleep. In the morning after he said his prayers, he sat himself down to his work; when to his great wonder, there stood the shoes all ready made, upon the table. The good man knew not what to say or think at such an odd thing happening. He looked at the workmanship; there was not one false stitch in the whole job; all was so neat and true, that it was quite a masterpiece.

The same day a customer came in, and the shoes suited him so well that he willingly paid a price higher than usual for them; and the poor shoemaker, with the money, bought leather enough to make two pair more. In the evening he cut out the work, and went to bed early that he might get up and begin betimes next day; but he was saved all the trouble, for when he got up in the morning the work was done ready to his hand. Soon in came buyers, who paid him handsomely for his goods, so that he bought leather enough for four pair more. He cut out the work again over night and found it done again as before; and so it went on for some time: what was got ready in the evening was done by daybreak, and the good man soon became thriving and well off again.

One evening about Christmas time, as he and his wife were sitting over the fire chatting together, he said to her, "I should like to sit up and watch to-night that we may see who it is that comes and does my work for me." The wife liked the thought; so they left a light burning, and hid themselves in the corner of the room, behind a curtain that was hung up there, and watched what should happen.

As soon as it was midnight, there came in two little naked dwarfs; and they sat themselves upon the shoemaker's bench, took up all the work that was cut out, and began to ply with their little fingers, stitching and rapping and tapping away at such a rate, that the shoemaker was all wonder, and could not take his eyes off them. And on they went, till the job was quite done, and the shoes stood ready for use upon the table. This was long before daybreak; and then they bustled away as quick as lightning.

The next day the wife said to the shoemaker, "These little wights have made us rich, and we ought to be thankful to them, and do them a good turn if we can. I am quite sorry to see them run about as they do; and indeed it is not very decent, for they have nothing upon their backs to keep off the cold. I'll tell you what, I will make each of them a shirt, and a waistcoat, and a pair of pantaloons into the bargain; and do you make each of them a little pair of shoes."

The thought pleased the good cobbler very much; and one evening when all things were ready, they laid them on the table, instead of the work that they used to cut out, and then went and hid themselves, to watch what the little elves would do.

About midnight in they came, dancing and skipping, hopped round the room, and they went to sit down to their work as usual; but when they saw the clothes lying for them, they laughed and chuckled, and seemed mightily delighted.

Then they dressed themselves in the twinkling of an eye, and danced and capered and sprang about, as merry as could be; till at last they danced out at the door, and away over the green.

The good couple saw them no more; but every thing went well with them from that time forward, as long as they lived.

The Lion and the Mouse.

A LION was sleeping in his lair, when a mouse, not knowing where he was going, ran over the mighty beast's nose and awakened him. The lion clapped his paw upon the frightened little creature, and was about to make an end of him in a moment, when the mouse in a pitiable tone, besought him to spare one who had so unconsciously offended, and not stain his honorable paw with so small a prey. The lion smiling at his little prisoner's fright, generously let him go. Now it happdned no long time after, that the lion, while ranging the woods for his prey, fell into the toils of the hunters; and finding himself entangled without hope of escape, set up a roar that filled the whole forest with its echo. The mouse recognising the voice of his former preserver, ran to the spot, and without more ado set to work to nibble the knot in the cord that bound the Lion, and in a short time set the noble beast at liberty; thus convincing him that kindness is seldom thrown away, and that there is no creature so much below another but that he may have it in his power to return a good office.

The Father and his two Daughters.

A MAN who had two daughters married one to a gardener, the other to a potter. After a while he paid a visit to the gardener's, and asked his daughter how she was and how it fared with her. "Excellently well," said she; "we have everything that we want; I have but one prayer, that we may have a heavy storm of rain to water our plants." Off he set to the potter's and asked his other daughter how matters went with her. "There is not a thing we want," she replied; "and I only hope this fine weather may continue, to bake our tiles." "Alack," said the father "If you wish for fine weather, and your sister for rain, which am I to pray for myself."

The Trumpeter Taken Prisoner.

A TRUMPETER being taken prisoner in a battle, begged hard for quarter. "Spare me, good sirs, I beseech you," said he, "and put me not to death without a cause, for I have killed no one myself, nor have I any arms but this trumpet only." "For that very reason," said they who had seized him, "shall you the sooner die, for without the spirit to fight, yourself, you stir up others to warfare and blood shed."

He who incites to strife is worse than he who takes part in it.

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consisting of
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DRY GOODS,
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HATS AND CAPS,
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H. C. HOWER,
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BOOT, SHOE, HAT AND CAP STORE,
at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following kinds and at cheap prices:
Men's calf boots, fine, men's kip, double sole, Boys' child's boots, Men's glove kid, Congress, &c Men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, Men's, women's boys', and misses' glove kid lasting gaiters, Women's glove kids, very fine, Women's fine goat morocco balmorals, Women's men's morocco and calf shoes, common shoes, Misses' and child's shoes, Men's, women's, misses', boys', and child's slippers. He also keeps a great variety of
HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS
of every kind, at the lowest prices, both for cash and country produce.
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H. C. HOWER.

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OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE.
DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

THE most complete and carefully selected stock to be found in the county, consisting in part of
Drugs, Chemicals,
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Glass, Varnishes,
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A large assortment of choice Liquors for Medicinal purposes, together with the various
WELL KNOWN STOMACH BITTERS.
These with many other articles too numerous to specify form a stock which defies competition both as regards price and the quality of the goods.
PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS COMPOUNDED WITH THE UTMOST CARE AND DESPATCH.
Country dealers are invited to inspect the stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Fresh goods are constantly being received from the city, and *can be obtained either by wholesale or retail.*
Remember the place—EXCHANGE BLOCK—above Exchange Hotel, Main street, Bloomsburg.
August 9, 1867.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.
They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr26'67

ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM
Of a Silver Medal
WAS AWARDED TO
BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE
By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 29, 1866.
BARRETT'S
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Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of the Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is a Superior Dressing. It contains no injurious ingredients, and is the most popular and reliable article throughout the East, West, North and South.
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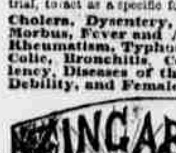
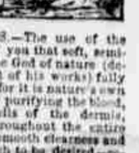
THE GREAT
ZINGARI BITTERS

The component parts of this remarkable preparation were first discovered, compounded and distributed, some twenty years ago, by Dr. CHEOPSUS, the celebrated Egyptian Physician. Thousands of his suffering countrymen were restored to health, as well as great numbers of the inhabitants of Nubia and Abyssinia, and of the countries bordering upon the Southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. Indeed, the fame of the ZINGARI BITTERS soon spread over Europe, and was adopted by the principal Physicians in charge of the hospitals of the old world, in which it is still used with preeminent success. The Viceroy of Egypt placed the name of DR. CHEOPSUS upon the "Roll of Nobles," and presented to him a Medal bearing the following inscription: "DR. CHEOPSUS, the Public Benefactor." This Bitters is now offered to the public of America with the full assurance that it will be found, upon a fair trial, to act as a specific for the cure of
Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Yellow Fever, Rheumatism, Typhoid Fever, Dyspepsia, Colic, Bronchitis, Consumption, Flatulency, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, and Female Complaints.



Remarkable cures of the above diseases have been effected by its use, as numerous certificates, many from regular physicians, fully attest; and it is destined to supersede any preparation extant. As an agreeable Tonic, and an
INVIGORATING BEVERAGE,
IT HAS
NO EQUAL.
THUS THE
ZINGARI BITTERS
HAS SOUL
AS WELL AS BODY,
AND AS A
PREVENTIVE
OF
DISEASE,
HAS NO SUPERIOR.



A FEW WORDS TO LADIES.—The use of the ZINGARI BITTERS will give to you that soft, semi-transparent complexion which the God of nature (designing woman to be the loveliest of his works) fully intended that you should have—for it is nature's own powder and paint combined. By purifying the blood, stimulating the pigmentary cells of the dermis, and imparting health and life throughout the entire system, it especially gives that smooth clearness and beauty to the complexion so much to be desired—removing all roughness, blotches, freckles, pimples, and that yellow, sickly look so common in our day, and what is even better than this, it cures every species of female irregularities and disease.
Principal Depot, Harrisburg, Pa.
RAHTER & HAUSE,
SOLE PROPRIETORS.
For sale by L. N. MOYER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Bloomsburg, Pa. [12/67-6m.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
339 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with
EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS AND PRINTING,
having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb8'67-1y.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.
Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McNINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 505 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 43 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

BERNARD STOHNER,
Would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons, that he has opened a first-class
FRUIT & CONFECTIONERY STORE
where there may be found at all times, a fine collection of
FRUIT, CONFECTIONERY, NUTS, &c.,
as well as
FINE GROCERIES,
which may be obtained at reasonable rates. The stock is always fresh and of the very best quality. No pains will be spared to make this establishment the finest of its kind in town. A call is solicited before purchases are made elsewhere, as it is believed that perfect satisfaction will be given.
COLUMBIA HOUSE,
Main st., opposite Miller's Store,
aug8'67. Bloomsburg, Pa.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C. &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 209 North Third street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water street,
and No. 1 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.
He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.
Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

C. L. WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Take this method of informing the citizens of Columbia couty, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.
CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.
I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every descriptions. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.
COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,
embracing almost every thing in that line. Also
HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind, Hames, iron; pad trees: Hames, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton: thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.
SHOEMAKER'S HARDWARE,
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try: boring machines, chisles, augers, levels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.
FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal hods, coal shovels, scoops, coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket cutlery, plated spoons, plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws, cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws, files, horse shoes, wrenches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enameled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails, Sledges, curtain fixtures, Thimble skeins and boxes, Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new
STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.
JACOB METZ.
Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,
Were awarded the Highest Premiums at the State Fairs of
New York, Kentucky, Vermont,
Tennessee, New Jersey, Missouri,
Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio,
Mississippi, Indiana, Virginia,
Michigan, North Carolina, Wisconsin,
California, Iowa, Oregon.
AT THE FAIRS OF THE
American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,
And at numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded these Machines at the exhibitions of
LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,
Besancan, Bayonne, St. Dizier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
are superior to all others for the following reasons:—
1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.
2. They are more easily understood and used, and less liable to derangement than other machines.
3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change of adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.
4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.
5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.
6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, run, nor ravel, but remain firm and durable.
7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.
8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.
9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practised, execute the most beautiful and permanent embroidery and ornamental work.
In addition to their family machines they have also the
IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK
STITCH MACHINES,
making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented
NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES
an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. The No. 9 is
A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,
containing many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lock-stitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $55; with Hemmers, $60.
These machines of every description can be had at the agent's office in Bloomsburg, at positively the manufacturer's prices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.
T. H. MASTERS, Agent,
Hartman's Building,
BLOOMSBURG,
Mar29'67-1y. Columbia County, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. A. HENDRY,
Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 55 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. P. BEARD,
with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 413 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 511 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
DIRECT ROUTE NORTH AND SOUTH.
Through between Baltimore and Rochester
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
On and after April 28, 1867, trains will leave as follows:
TRAINS NORTHWARD.
6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Mondays), stopping at principal stations; arriving at Williamsport 7.40 a. m., Elmira 12.00 noon, Canandaigua 3.15 p. m., Rochester 4.45 p. m., Buffalo 9.15 p. m., and Niagara Falls 9.00 p. m.
4.45 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping at all stations; arriving at Williamsport 6.45 p. m., Elmira at 11.05 p. m.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
6.03 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Washington 5.05 p. m., and Philadelphia 1.00 p. m.
10.16 A. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), arriving at Harrisburg 1.15 p. m., Baltimore 6.00 p. m., Washington 10.00 p. m., and Philadelphia 5.40 p. m.
5.1 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND daily (except Sundays), stopping only at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 8.30 p. m., Philadelphia 1.00 a. m., and Baltimore 7.00 a. m.
11.50 P. M. LEAVE NORTHUMBERLAND, stopping at principal stations; arriving at Harrisburg 2.40 a. m., Baltimore 7.00 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 p. m., and Washington 7.00 a. m.
ED. S. YOUNG,
May 3, 1867. Gen'l. Passenger Agent.

1867. 1867.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 11:50 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 6:03 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:16 A.M.; Lock Haven Accommodation 5:10.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 2:31 A.M. Erie Express Train, 6:44 P. M.; Elmira Mail Train 4:45 P.M.; Buffalo Express, 6:03 A.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 10:00 A.M.; Leave New York at 5:00 P.M.; Leave Erie at 5:00 P.M., arrive at New York at 3:15 P.M.; Leave Erie at 10:25 A.M., arrive at New York at 10:10 A.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents,
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
May 10, 1867.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:48 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 4 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

PUBLICATIONS,

1867. Get Up Your Clubs. 1876.
"THE AGE,"—A DEMOCRATIC MORNING JOURNAL.—GREAT IMPROVEMENTS AND GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—UNION, RESTORATION AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.—The DAILY AGE contains the latest news from all parts of the world, with editorial articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance and General Subjects. Local News, Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Religious Intelligence, Legal Summary, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Meetings, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Price Current, Literary Notices, Agricultural Information, Art, Music, etc., etc. Besides special telegrams, it has all the dispatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and also the dispatches received by the Atlantic Cable; and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers, is instantly telegraphed from whatever point the steamers first touch.
The WEEKLY AGE will be a complete compendium of the news of the week, and besides the leading editorials from the Daily, will contain a large amount of interesting matter, prepared expressly for the weekly issue. It will be in all respects a first class Family Journal, particularly adapted to the politician, the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Family circle, and the general reader, having every characteristic of a live newspaper, each number will contain an intensely interesting serial, by one of the most popular and fascinating authors, and it is also the intention to publish, from week to week, in the course of the year, three or four of the best and latest novels.
TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
THE DAILY.—One copy, one year, $9,00; six months, $4,50; three months, $2,50; for any less period, at the rate of one dollar per month. Postage thirty cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.
THE WEEKLY.—One copy, one year, $2,00; five copies, one year, $9,00; ten copies, one year, $17,00; twenty copies, one year, $33,00. To clubs, where the papers are sent to one address, the following reduction will be made: Five copies one year, $8,50, ten copies, one year, $16,50; twenty copies, one year, $30,00. A copy will be furnished gratis for each club of ten or more, to one address, for one year. Postage five cents per quarter, to be prepaid at the office of delivery.
The above terms will be rigidly adhered to. Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly sent gratis on application at this office. Advertisements inserted at moderate rates. Address,
WELSH & ROBB.
430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE WORLD.—
IN politics, THE WORLD will continue to be the bold advocate of *a liberal, progressive Democracy*, the unflinching champion of freedom, justice, order, and constitutional rights. The inspiration of its politics is freedom restrained by justice; or, to speak more strictly, freedom pure and simple, in the largest collective measure; the office of justice being merely to protect freedom from encroachments; freedom of the individual citizen in his rights of thought, speech, religion, and locomotion; in his right to choose his own food and drink in spite of meddlesome temperance laws; in his right to make any money bargains he thinks proper, in spite of foolish usury laws; in his right to buy and sell in all markets, domestic and foreign, in spite of unjust protective tariffs; in his right to representation in the legislative bodies which tax him, in spite of unconstitutional exclusions; freedom of collective citizens to assemble for the discussion of grievances; freedom of all local communities to manage their local affairs without central interference; freedom in every section of the county from the arrogant and unconstitutional domination of other sections; this large and comprehensive idea of freedom sums up the politics of THE WORLD, which will never be found wanting to this capital interest of the country and of the human race. In its accurate commercial intelligence, and careful, reliable market reports, THE WORLD will continue maintain its present high reputation. A paper published in the commercial metropolis is naturally looked to for authentic information relating to trade, commerce and finance; and this being a feature on which THE WORLD prides itself, it boldly challenges comparison with every journal in the metropolis.
THE WEEKLY WORLD,
A large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now printed throughout in large type, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* that justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivaled in interest and value to farmers. Published Wednesday.
1. Its market reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge live stock markets; the New York country produce and general produce markets; special and valuable hop intelligence; a department of agricultural reading; all together composing an unrivalled hand book of current information for the farmer, live stock and produce dealer, the country merchant, &c.
2. A page or more will be reserved for entertaining Fireside Reading for the Family Circle embracing the freshest and best stories, poetry, religious reading, etc., and a page for the discussion of all prominent topics of general interest, political, agricultural, financial, literary, etc., etc.
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